"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Threatening; southwesterly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 78¼c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 38⅛c; cash cotton, 6c.

Page 1.

There was much fear of contagion at Camp Wikoff, and Gov. Black issued an order quarantining the camp, which Gen. Young ignores. There were two cases of yellow fever on the Grand Duchess, which arrived with several companies of the Seventy-first New York and a detachment of regular infantry. One case developed among those landed from the St. Louis. There are many suspects at the camp. The passengers from the St. Paul were landed.

Page 2.

Gen. Wheeler reached Washington and is to see President McKinley today. There is inquiry as to how the General broke quarantine at Camp Wikoff.

Three cases of yellow fever have been reported among the United States troops in the marine barracks at Key West. Three other suspected cases are reported.

The American Asiatic Association passed resolutions declaring against any peace treaty which does not allow this country equal trade rights in the Philippines.

The Rough Riders who have been in Jersey City for several days went to Montauk. Twenty Red Cross nurses will be sent to the camp to-day. Supplies are being sent every day.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler passed through the city yesterday on his way from Montauk Point to Washington. He expressed himself slightingly on Spanish courage, praised warmly the Seventy-first Regiment and the Rough Riders, and said Col. Roosevelt should be Governor, and is likely to be President.

Page 3.

Señor R. D. Cortina, the representative here of Don Carlos, says he is overwhelmed with letters from Americans anxious to enlist for service under the Pretender's banner.

Corp. Hone of the Twelfth Regiment died on Monday in Roosevelt Hospital. His mother declares that his death was brought about by neglect, bad water, and insufficient food at Camp Thomas.

Page 4.

The Polynesian Steamship Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

Commissioner General Peck is puzzled to know whether exhibits from our new possessions will be entitled to space in the Colonial Building at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Miss Emeline C. Reynolds, a book canvasser, was found murdered in a room in the Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. S. J. Kennedy, a dentist, is under arrest. Valuable jewels and $500 which the girl had cannot be found.

Page 5.

Prince of Wales, Lennep, Mizpah, Winepress, Campania, and Field Lark were the winners at the Aqueduct track races yesterday.

The will of Joseph Banigan, the millionaire rubber king, came up for probate in Providence. It is expected that a settlement will be reached without a contest.

The New Yorkers outplayed the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday and won by a score of 4 to 0. Boston won from the Chicagos and are now leaders in the pennant race.

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Word was received in Brooklyn that the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker of that borough died in Austria while making a tour of the Continent with his family.

George M. Pullman, Jr., married Miss Lynne Fernald of Chicago in this city last evening after vain efforts to have the ceremony performed in New Jersey.

Senator McCarren said yesterday that the Chairmen of the County Committees would be requested to meet the Democratic Campaign Committee here next week and report upon the situation. The headquarters of the Campaign Committee will shortly be established at the Hoffman House. The call for the convention at Syracuse was issued yesterday.

Page 10.

Councilman Young of Woodridge, N. J., took single-handed two armed thieves and earned the $100 reward offered for their capture.

President Irvin of the Fire Association of Philadelphia issued a call to New York underwriters for a meeting on Sept. 20 to consider measures for the prevention of further demoralization in fire insurance rates.

Page 11.

Many striking east side garment workers signed contracts at the old wage rates More than 1,500 cloakmakers quit.

John A. Horton, a coal broker at 11 Broadway, was held on a charge of robbing a neighbor broker's chest of money and papers.

Many claimants for the $1,000 reward offered for the production of John Pettit called at George Robinson's law office, but no information was received.

Page 12.

Brooklyn citizens are planning to give medals to Admiral Schley and the officers and crew of the cruiser Brooklyn.

The commission appointed to inquire into the condition of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding met yesterday to draft their report.

A number of coins, spoons, and other articles were found by workmen engaged in repairing the sewer in Sixth Avenue yesterday.

Lieut. Henry B. Wilson of the gunboat Bancroft reached Camden, N. J., after a flying trip from Key West, in time to find his dying father alive.

The Rev. Alexander Crosbie of Brooklyn made a statement regarding the condition of the young man who has been unconscious since October, 1896.

Katie Marrion, fifteen years old, of Rutherford, N. J., told in a Brooklyn police court how Frank Lean, ten years her senior, tried to compel her to marry him.

The City Council and Board of Aldermen passed resolutions looking to a National peace celebration here and to giving due welcome to returning soldiers and sailors.

Maurice D. O'Connell, a Treasury solicitor, has found evidences of fraudulent bidding for war bonds in the interests of brokers, but says the frauds were not as extensive as rumored.

Two passenger trains collided on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Denville, N. J., yesterday morning, and three passengers and a fireman were slightly injured.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen reported a tax rate for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of $2.01 on each $100 of assessed valuation. The special tax on corporations was fixed at $1.7558.

W. I. Coats of Tarrytown sent a cabman to bring the Rev. Dr. Todd to marry him. The cabman returned with Dr. Todd, a physician, the clergyman's son. The clergyman walked, and the wedding was delayed an hour.

Controller Coler announced that he had awarded the issue of new city bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. He said he deemed the higher bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. invalid because conditional.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen the Guggenheimer resolution against profanity was killed, but another one is to be substituted. A resolution was introduced, providing that the Government be asked to erect a monument for our soldiers who fell in Cuba.

Preparations are making to give Admiral Sampson's squadron a fitting reception on Saturday, when it will parade in the North River and fire a salute opposite Grant's Tomb. The vessels coming are the New York, Brooklyn, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Indiana. To these will be added the Texas, now at the navy yard, and perhaps the St. Louis and St. Paul, now at Montauk Point.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
[illegible] Troubles—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 3.
[illegible]

DEWEY'S GUNS SCATTERED FEAR

Manila Resisted but Two Hours Before Surrendering.

LINES WERE TORN ASUNDER

Americans Swept Over the Spanish Trenches with Great Ease.

Due Notice Was Given by Merritt and Dewey—No Definite Account of Our Losses—Augustin's Flight.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—Further details of the bombardment of Manila and its unconditional surrender were obtained here today. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt gave due warning of the attack. Several demands were made for capitulation.

Admiral Dewey gave Gen. Augustin an hour in which to surrender, at the time of the last demand, made on Saturday. Gen. Augustin refused to comply. The bombardment, which began at 9:30 A. M., was continued for two hours, and then the Americans stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them. The antramures (those within the walls) attempted no resistance.

The First Colorado Volunteers stormed the outer trenches and drove the Spaniards into the second line of defenses. Then the American troops swept on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner fortifications, where the Spanish commander, seeing that further resistance was useless, hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

The losses, American and Spanish, are not yet known. The Spaniards in the trenches probably numbered 3,000 men. The American attacking force numbered 10,000; and the Americans were better armed, better trained, and in better condition.

The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with acute interest.

The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston, and Baltimore. The Spaniards assert that the fire of the Americans for the most part fell short, the only effective fire being from a small gunboat armed with quick-firing guns that was close in shore. It is also asserted by the Spaniards that "the Americans lost heavily in the storming, owing to the faulty construction of their intrenchments, which the Spaniards could command from the heights and upon which they poured a galling fire."

The Spanish trench extended around Manila at a distance of from two to four miles from the walled city, forming a circle ten miles in circumference; and it was impossible, the Spaniards say, to hold so long a line against the American attack.

Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, it is reported, had issued orders to spare all except armed defenses of the city, and, consequently, the town is understood to have been but little damaged. Some street fighting beween the insurgents and the Spaniards occurred on the outskirts, but order prevailed in the intramures section.

The American version of the battle is not yet obtainable.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—According to a dispatch from Hongkong the Americans, about noon on Aug. 7, addressed to the Spanish Commander at Manila an ultimatum, demanding the surrender of the city and the Spanish forces within forty-eight hours.

During the interval of grace the Germans embarked all German subjects and others under German protection. The demand for surrender was repeated on the afternoon of Aug. 9, but the Spaniards requested a delay to enable them to obtain instructions from Madrid, by way of Hongkong. The request was refused.

A bombardment of the outer lines and outer batteries by the American warships was begun about 10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 13. The Spaniards were soon forced to evacuate their southern position at Malate; and the Americans, who advanced on land, arrived soon after noon before the old town, which then surrendered. Manila itself, despite the heavy fire, remained completely unharmed.

The Americans notified the authorities at Manila that a bombardment by sea and land would commence at noon on Aug. 9. The city surrendered on the 13th; and the American flag was hoisted forthwith.

The Spanish officers were allowed their freedom on parole. The judiciary and the adminstrative offices are to remain temporarily in the hands of the Spaniards. The insurgents remain outside the town.

DEWEY MAY TAKE OTHER PORTS

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—Consul General Wildman to-day received a report from Admiral Dewey saying it was intended after the capture of Manila to dispatch cruisers on Aug. 14 to Iloilo and Cebu to accept the surrender of those ports, and also to send cruisers to Port Royalist, in Talawan, to capture the Spanish gunboats hiding there.

Another ship was detailed to capture the Spanish steamers plying between Labuan and Iloilo. Four Spanish gunboats at Bataan, in Panay, were also to be captured.

Consul Wildman credits the report, and says that should the vessels have left before the arrival at Manila of the British steamer Australia, which was chartered to carry the news of the signing of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities to that place, it will be an impossibility to recall the vessels in three weeks.

Yesterday a deputation of Hongkong Filipinos, headed by Agoncillo, High Commissioner and Ambassador of the Philippine Provisional Government, waited upon Mr. Wildman and congratulated him, on behalf of Aguinaldo, upon the splendid success of the American arms in the Philippines and the happy termination of the war in favor of America, and requested Mr. Wildman to wire President McKinley their congratulations and assurances of their allegiance, and an expression of their hope that the Filipinos will be represented on the Philippine Commission. Agoncillo, on behalf of the Filipinos, expresses the desire that Consul General Wildman shall be appointed on the commission.

AUGUSTIN FLED IN HASTE.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—Gen. Augustin, former Captain General of the Philippines, will start for Madrid to-morrow by the [illegible] know that the Kaiserin Augusta was to sail for Hongkong. He was informed that a launch was awaiting him which he boarded and was taken to the Kaiserin Augusta, which immediately started for this place.

This statement is considered an equivocation, as Gen. Augustin evidently knew his destination, and his escape was prearranged.

MADRID HEARS FROM MANILA.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—It is now known, from semi-official sources, that the Government knew yesterday that Manila capitulated on Saturday, after Gen. Jaudenes had taken over the command from Gen. Augustin, and the latter had been authorized to quit his post and to embark on a foreign warship for Kongkong. Manila apparently capitulated because of lack of food, the population and garrison having suffered the greatest privations.

The Government does not think the United States will try to make capital out of the fall of Manila, but the papers express much anxiety regarding that point. The Spaniards are pleased with the fact that Admiral Dewey excluded the insurgents from Manila and are hopeful that the friction that is still indicated will weigh with the United States in the settlement of the Philippine problem.

Notwithstanding this report concerning the Philippine situation, Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, declares that he has received no dispatch from Gen. Jaudenes relative to the surrender of Manila; and that he only knows semi-officially that Gen. Augustin has arrived at Hongkong.

WASHINGTON AWAITS NEWS.

Consul Wildman's Cable Furnished All the Details Yet Known Officially of Manila's Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The State Department received notice late to-night of the arrival at Hongkong of the dispatch boat Zafiro, with advices from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt. Up to 1 A. M. no messages from them had reached the Administration.

Further details were anxiously awaited at the State, War, and Navy Departments, for in each of them there was a means of communication, Admiral Dewey being depended upon to advise the Navy Department promptly, Gen. Merritt being expected to report with equal promptness to the War Department, while the State Department placed its dependence upon Consul Wildman. The officials were about ready to accept the surrender of Manila as an accomplished fact, however. A press dispatch stating that Madrid officially confirmed the surrender seemed to dispel all doubt on the subject.

It was pointed out by those who have followed the situation in Manila that Gen. Jaudenes, referred to as the officer who surrendered the city on Saturday, is the Spanish commander next in authority to Capt. Gen. Augustin. From this it is presumed that the Captain General left Manila prior to the surrender.

The change of conditions at Manila led to much conjecture. In some quarters it was felt that the course of the German naval officials in giving Capt. Gen. Augustin safe conduct from Manila might be open to some criticism. This view, however, found no expression in official quarters, and at the State Department it was said that the meagre and indefinite information on the subject permitted no intelligent consideration of the propriety of this act.

There appears to be no disposition to question the course of the German authorities, particularly in view of the fact that the surrender is more or less a formality, since Spain on the day previous had formally agreed to the occupation of Manila by the United States. If the unexpected had not happened, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt would have received word by today or to-morrow that peace was proclaimed and that Manila was temporarily to be occupied by the United States.

In that event a peaceful occupation of the city would have occurred the latter part of this week. But the bombardment and surrender have accomplished the same results in a more speedy manner. It remains to be seen, however, whether the bombardment, occurring after the formal proclamation of peace, creates complications. The authorities here do not believe that complications will arise, as it was evident the American commanders acted without knowledge of what the two Governments had agreed upon.

It is felt to be quite possible, however, that some complications may result from the damage wrought by the bombardment, by the enforced departure of Augustin, and by the contention probably aroused between the Spanish forces, the Filipinos, and the Americans on a forcible occupation of the city. The political status of affairs is said to be unchanged, there being no difference between a forcible and peaceable occupation of Manila.

GERMANY AROUSES SUSPICION.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, commenting upon the reticence of the officers and crew of the Kaiserin Augusta, says:

"The curious attitude of the Germans has provoked a deal of feeling here and some suspicion as to the real object of their secretiveness. The practice hitherto has been for cruisers leaving Manila, of whatever nationality, to bring the mails of every nationality represented at Manila. The Kaiserin Augusta brought only German mail.

"Governor General Augustin and his family, by prearrangement, were taken on board the German cruiser, which steamed at a speed of seventeen knots to Hongkong. It is supposed that the land forces on both sides suffered heavily.

"An American cruiser with dispatches is expected to-morrow."

The Times in an editorial article this morning, says: "As the signing of the protocol could not have been known when the Germans arranged to remove Gov. Gen. Augustin, the transaction comes remarkably near a deliberate breach of neutrality. But for the German action, Gen. Augustin would have been a most important prisoner of war. The whole story decidedly wants explanation."

The Times does not think that the United States will be satisfied to be bounded by the horizon advocated by Mr. Carnegie in The North American Review, and says: "On the contrary the American people contemplate entering cosmic society and playing their part in the movement of the world, instead of standing outside making money and influence which they cannot use for any purpose that appears to the imagination.

"Putting the thing in more concrete form, we imagine it is widely felt that there are, more especially after the actual capture of Manila in fair fight, responsibilities in connection with the Philippines which are not to be disposed of by such purely utilitarian and materialistic arguments as Mr. Carnegie puts forth."

The Times comments upon the Cerruti case as a useful reminder that arbitration is not always so easy, rapid, and efficient a method of settling disputes as [illegible] the German commander in removing Governor General Augustin is likely to increase the tension between Germany and America. It is evident from the order given to the Kynoch Company of Birmingham for a large number of military cartridges, that, although the war is over, the crisis still exists."

To Repair the Manila Cable.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—The officials of the Manila cable are anxiously awaiting permission to repair; and a cable steamer is now at Singapore awaiting instructions.

MERRITT CHECKED THE REBELS

MADRID, Aug. 16—5:30 P. M.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, it is reported here, took the greatest precautions in order to prevent the insurgents from interfering with the capitulation of Manila or approaching the city.

The Madrid press fears that the surrender may affect Spain's position in the negotiations for the future government of the Philippines.

A Loving Cup for Dewey.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Piccadilly Club of this city has had a very valuable loving cup made at the Rockwood Works here for Admiral Dewey. Col. Markbreit and other members of the club have communicated with the Admiral regarding the presentation of the same. The loving cup is the finest article of the kind that was ever manufactured in this city.

OUR GUNNERY AT MANILA.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Manila correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"Nothing could be more humane than the Americans' capture of the town. Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey's plan was to spare every object but the armed defenses and the trenches. Apparently the American losses were extremely small. The Spanish intrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the centre of Old Manila.

"Defending this long line of at least ten miles were not over, and probably under, 5,000 Spanish regular troops, volunteers, and natives. About half that number were in hospitals. The attacking force numbered from 10,000 to 20,000 natives and 10,000 Americans on shore and aboard the fleet. In every respect the advantage was on the side of attack.

"The American field guns threw heavier metal and had longer range than the Spanish, the marksmanship of the United States gunners was much superior to that of the Spaniards, and the men were stronger and in better condition. The Spaniards are a small race compared with their stalwart opponents, and, worn out by a hundred days' siege and disappointed by the failure to arrive of the promised Spanish relief squadron, they had lost heart. It was a hopeless struggle.

"Looking over the bay it was curious to notice the foreign fleets arrange themselves according to their sympathies—the English and Japanese near the Americans, and the Germans and French on the opposite sides of the bay north of the Pasig River. The British cruiser Immortalite and her consorts kept fairly near the American line. The attacking squadron formed in line between Malate and Old Manila with the Concord watching the fort at the mouth of the Pasig. The American fleet lay outside the breakwater.

"The Olympia fired the first shot at 9:40, and a fairly continuous but by no means furious cannonade was kept up until 11:20. By that time the Malate fort was silenced, and the American troops then stormed the intrenchments.

"Spaniards who were in the earthworks tell me that the quick-firing guns of the little gunboat Rapido, which lay close to the shore, were far more terrible in their effects than was the raking fire of the ships.

"Resistance to the American attack was impossible. The First Colorado Regiment was the earliest to charge the Spaniards, who retired to the second line; but, soon outnumbered, they were forced into the old city. A part of Malate suffered severely from the bombardment. The vaunted intramures defenses were not tried.

"The Spanish commander, convinced that further resistance was hopeless, hoisted a white flag at 1:30, and the order to cease firing was immediately issued in the centre of the town, but in the outskirts street fighting continued for some time afterward between the rebels and Spaniards.

"The only fear felt in the city is in regard to the conduct of the insurgents. As I write this in the house of the German Consul a brisk fusillade is going on between the combatants and musketry fire is rattling all around."

COMMENT ON MANILA'S FALL.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The papers this morning comment upon the unheroic and theatrical figures cut by Governors General Augustin and Glanco.

The Daily News congratulates Admiral Dewey upon the humanity he displayed.

The Standard says: "The fall of Manila gives America a valuable asset in peace negotiations, but does not diminish the difficulty which President McKinley will have to face. The overthrow of Spanish rule seems likely to reduce the Philippines to a state of anarchy unless measures are taken to provide them with a stable government."

The Standard's article comments upon the magnitude of the results achieved, contrasted with the limited scale of the operations of the war.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred on the South Atlantic Coast and in the Middle Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley, the Northern Rocky Mountain region, and in the Red River of the North Valley. The pressure continues high off the Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts, and is high in the Northern Rocky Mountain regions.

Showers may be expected on the South Atlantic Coast and in the Middle Mississippi Valley; fair, followed by showers in the Ohio Valley and the lake regions. Generally fair weather is indicated elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Lower Missouri and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	67	72
6 A. M.	69	68	73
9 A. M.	70	70	73
12 M.	80	78	82
4 P. M.	83	78	85
6 P. M.	80	77	82
9 P. M.	70	75	80
12 P. M.	68	74	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....78¾
Weather Bureau....74
Corresponding date 1897....74
Corresponding date for last 20 years....73

The highest temperature yesterday was 80 degrees [illegible]

SPANISH EVACUATION

President Appoints Two Commissions to Adjust Matters.

ALL ARMY OR NAVY OFFICERS

Admiral Sampson and Generals Wade and Butler for Cuba.

Schley, with Major Gen. Brooke and Brig. Gen. Gordon, to Represent the Government in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President to-day appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. They follow:

For Cuba: Major Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler.

For Puerto Rico: Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon.

OUR CABINET CONSIDERS CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The government of the Island of Cuba and the management of its cities and ports is one of the serious questions which the Administration is now considering. There is no difficulty regarding the territory already occupied by the United States forces for arrangements regarding tariffs, the collection of duties, and the management of affairs is easily determined.

But the government of the other portions of the island from now until the Spanish evacuation is a more serious problem. It is believed that the customs and laws of Spain must continue until the occupation by the United States takes place; that Spain will collect the customs dues and manager the ports for the present. But that is not the only difficulty. The resignation of Gen. Blanco may be the forerunner of resignations of other officers, and perhaps disturbances in the Spanish Army. More difficulties will attend the government of Cuba during the interim than anything else that has been presented so far, and it was one of the leading topics under consideration by the Cabinet at its meeting to-day.

SENATOR ALLISON DECLINES.

President Wants a Democratic Senator for the Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President to-day tendered to Senator Allison of Iowa an appointment as a member of the Peace Commission. Senator Allison, however, could not see his way clear to accept the honor. The tender was made in the course of a lengthy interview to-day at the White House. The Administration has been anxious to secure his services, as his long experience in public life, and especially as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and on the Finance Committee, would make him particularly valuable in the adjustment of the knotty financial problems likely to arise during the deliberations of the Paris tribunal.

During a portion of the interview ex-Representative Bourke Cockran of New York was present. His services in the McKinley campaign, along with other circumstances, gave rise to speculation that he had been summoned here by the President in connection with the making up of the Peace Commission.

Mr. Cockran asserted, however, that he was here solely on private business and merely called to pay his respects.

"I am not a candidate for any office, and no offer, direct or indirect, of any sort of an appointment has been made me," he added.

It is understood that the President has tendered to Senator Gorman of Maryland a place on the Peace Commission, and that he has declined the offer.

The President now, it is stated, is looking about for another Democratic Senator to take the place of Senator Gorman.

SPANISH APATHY ALARMING.

Senor Silvela Warns Sagasta in El Tiempo to Return to the Constitutional Guarantees.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Times's Madrid correspondent says:

"The philosophic resignation of the educated classes and the fatalistic apathy of the masses seemed to be alarming even the Conservatives. To-day their organ, El Tiempo, in an article commonly attributed to Señor Silvela, sounds a warning note which is attracting much attention. After quoting a passage from Isaiah, and expressing regret that in Spain there is no man like the Hebrew prophets of old to reproach the rulers with their hardness of heart, the writer laments the fact that there is no perceptible agitation in the public mind and no movement among the people. A short time ago, the article says, it was feared that foreign complications might produce internal disturbances threatening the very life of the nation. Now the contrary result is apprehended. The nation has been so chloroformed that it seems in danger of collapse from weakness of the heart's action. No matter where the doctor puts his finger he feels no pulse. If this continues decomposition and death must ensue.

"The war with the ungrateful sons of Cuba failed to stir national sentiment, and even the struggle with an aggressive foreign power, with its disasters, deceptions, and territorial losses, hardly stirred the surface of popular sentiment. Spain is expelled from vast regions which she discovered, conquered, and civilized, without even the patriotic consolation of occasional military success. Yet one remarks no spasm of national conscience, and so great is the general indifference that a large section of the public regards with sympathy the press censorship, which prevents the newspapers from troubling their comfortable repose.

"All this indicates only too clearly a profound and regrettable change in the National character, and it becomes the duty of those who have the direction of public affairs to find a remedy for the dangerous disease which threatens to undermine the vital forces of the body politic.

"So far this modern emulator of the Hebrew prophets is clear enough in his admonitions to his hard-hearted and stiff-necked fellow-countryman; but when he comes to recommend a remedy he is not quite as clear and practical as could be wished. 'It is necessary,' he says, 'without [illegible] and risks of party dissensions to raise the moral sense of the central Government. Those will find themselves deceived who imagine that public order and the stability of the throne will be assured when the Republicans do not shout in the towns and the Carlists do not rise in the mountains, when officers do not conspire in barracks, and the country does not object to be mystified in elections.

"'If a new course is not steered very soon, we will run the risk of condemning ourselves to death as a European nation, and some one will soon be found to execute the capital sentence.'

"If this authoritative utterance was not actually written, it was at least sanctioned by Señor Silvela, and it is regarded in many quarters as a semi-official announcement that the Conservative Party intends to abandon the attitude of benevolent neutrality which it has maintained toward Señor Sagasta and his Cabinet since the commencement of the war. Such seems indeed the only logical inference to be drawn from the article as a whole; but Spanish politicians, even those who are most logical in their discourses, are not always logical in their conduct. If not a party declaration of war, it is at least a friendly hint to Señor Sagasta that, in the opinion of the Conservative Party, the time has come for the re-establishing of the Constitutional guarantees and the convoking of the Cortes."

RECALL OF SPANISH TROOPS.

MADRID, Aug. 16—5:30 P. M.—The Cabinet has decided to order Gen. Blanco and all other Spanish Generals in the Antilles to remain at their respective posts until the evacuation is completed.

To-day's Cabinet Council was almost exclusively occupied in considering the details of the repatriation of the troops. The question of convoking the Cortes was postponed until the next meeting of the Cabinet. The Council to-day also discussed the appointment of a Peace Commission.

Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, says that the United States Government has expressed a desire that the commission shall be composed of the most important men in diplomatic and political circles.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, denies that he is opposed to the nomination of Señor Moret, Minister of the Colonies in the preceding Cabinet, as one of the Commissioners. The Foreign Minister adds that he could not be hostile to a nomination which had not yet been proposed.

It is asserted in well-informed quarters to-night that Señor Sagasta will provoke a crisis over the question of convoking the Cortes, on which the Ministers still disagree.

The Italian Ambassador, on behalf of his Government, has expressed to Spain his satisfaction over the cessation of hostilities, and the earnest wish that after having fought with honor Spain may enjoy the blessings of peace.

THE QUEEN REGENT GRATEFUL.

She Thanks the French Government and Confers Decorations.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—According to El Tiempo, the organ of the Dissident Conservatives, Señor Silvela, the leader of that party, intends to block the Government's policy.

The Queen Regent has personally thanked the French Government for its good offices in obtaining peace and has charged Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris to inform M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Her Majesty has conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos III.

A similar distinction is bestowed upon M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Madrid.

Señor Sagasta, on leaving the Palace this afternoon, denied that Gen. Blanco and other generals were opposing the Government's policy, as had been alleged.

El Imparcial publishes a letter from Havana, whose writer asserts that Gen. Blanco "had succeeded in hoodwinking the Americans as to Admiral Cervera's whereabouts," but that the Madrid Government "frustrated his plans by announcing the arrival of the squadron at Santiago de Cuba."

NO PAY FOR THE INSURGENTS.

Alger Denies that the Step Is Considered as a Peace Measure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Alger and other members of the Cabinet took occasion to deny the reports current in Cuba of an agreement to disband the Cuban insurgents and for the United States to pay them off, in the interest of promoting peaceful conditions on the island.

The proposition, it is stated, would not be entertained by this Government, and it is further suggested that such an action would require legislative sanction in an act of Congress.

RUSSIA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Count Cassini Sends a Message from Narragansett Pier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Besides the congratulatory note of the Italian Ambassador felicitating the Government of the United States on the signature of the preliminaries of peace with Spain, the Secretary of State received, on the night of the 13th inst., a telegram from Count Cassini, Ambassador of Russia, dated at Narragansett Pier, tendering his congratulations upon the conclusion of the protocol, which, according to the memorandum issued by the State Department giving this information, "assures a peace alike glorious to this country and honorable to her adversaries of yesterday."

RISE IN CUBAN STOCKS.

Peace Measures Create a Boom in the Market at Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 15—9:09 P. M., (Delayed in transmission)—The reports put in circulation some days since with respect to the progress of the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States have had the effect of stimulating orders sent from Europe and other countries by cable, to buy Cuba's public stocks. So far back as Aug. 10 the rise in all securities of this class began, and on Thursday and Friday of last week silver rose from a 40 per cent. discount to a 22 per cent. discount; while railway stock rose from 25 to 30 points in some instances late Friday afternoon, although the rumors that the protocol had already been signed were believed by many to be tricks of the speculators to affect the market. When the facts were known on the following day the rise was maintained.

Harbor Lights at Teneriffe Relighted.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Aug. 16.—The lights in the harbor here, which were extinguished shortly after the declaration of war, have been relighted.

SKETCHES OF COMMISSIONERS.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, one of the Commissioners for Cuba, was little

Continued on Page 2.

CONTAGION FEARED AT CAMP WIKOFF

Three Yellow Fever Cases and Many Suspects Now There.

RIVAL AUTHORITIES CLASH

Quarantine Order Issued by Gov. Black Ignored by Gen. Young.

71ST MEN EXPOSED

Many More New York Soldiers Arrive on the Grand Duchess, Which Is Infected—The St. Paul Passengers Land—Severe Suffering.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 16.—Orders were received here this evening from Gov. Black declaring a State quarantine against Camp Wikoff, to take effect at 5 o'clock to-day, but Gen. Young, the commander in chief of the camp, at once announced that the orders were not effective, and the clash between the State and Federal authorities is fairly on. It has been expected for several days, or ever since Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, inspected the camp, and is due entirely to the fact that the troops arriving on the transports from Cuba have not been kept secluded in the detention camps, but have in many instances been allowed to mingle with the unexposed troops brought here from different camps in the United States.

It is only since this morning that determined efforts have been made to keep the quarantined men in the detention camps. A Provost Marshal was appointed, and a score of sentries under his direction at once began clearing the camp of all men who appeared to be new arrivals. This proved a most difficult task, however, as it is almost impossible to tell the Cuban campaigners from the men who were encamped at Southern points. In consequence, the camp is overrun with exposed men.

Gen. Young has been aware of this state of affairs for several days, and made a vigorous protest to Col. Forwood, the Surgeon in Chief, for not exercising greater care in posting picket lines around the detention camps. This morning Gen. Young made the rounds and personally instructed the pickets as to their duty in the matter, but still all during the afternoon, men supposed to be isolated were found in the lunch room near the station, in the telegraph station, and around the railroad grounds.

Freedom Among Officers.

Gen. Wheeler, who only landed yesterday from the Miami, went to New York on this morning's train. Col. Roosevelt and Lieut. Woodbury Kane were at the station last evening and mingled freely with friends and newspaper men, although they should have been detained for at least five days. The result was that early in the day word was said to have been received from Dr. Doty threatening to quarantine the camp unless all incoming troops were kept strictly secluded. Gen. Young at once telephoned to Surgeon General Sternberg at Washington, but details of the long-distance conversation were kept secret. It was learned, however, that the Surgeon General had instructed Gen. Young to keep him advised of every move and to submit to no State authority. Gen. Sternberg held that Camp Wikoff was under his jurisdiction and would be quarantined only when the Surgeon General thought it necessary. Acting upon these premises Gen. Young issued an order making the quarantined declared by Gov. Black ineffective.

The action of the State authorities in quarantining this camp, it is believed, was undoubtedly hastened by the fact that there are now three positive cases of yellow fever here and twenty-seven suspected cases. One positive case came from the St. Louis and two from the Grand Duchess, which arrived here from Santiago at 4:30 this morning. The twenty-seven suspected cases also came from the same vessels.

The Grand Duchess left Santiago on Aug. 9 with 1,153 men, comprising Companies B, F, H, I, L, and M, and sixteen men of Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, with Col. A. A. Downs in command, and a detachment of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, under command of Major McLaughlin. In all there were 224 sick men on board when she was inspected by the Quarantine officer, the largest number that has yet come on any transport. With the exception of the yellow fever patients and the suspects the complaints of the men are mostly malaria and dysentery.

The work of disinfecting was at once begun, and it is expected that the troops will be in a condition to be landed to-morrow. The strictest seclusion of these men will be insisted upon, and a double line of guards will be placed on each side of the road through which they will march to the detention camp. Communication of any nature whatever will be prohibited, and not even a note will be allowed to pass through the lines. This is a sore disappointment to the relatives and friends of the Seventy-first men, who are already beginning to arrive here in the hope of seeing the long-expected soldiers.

St. Paul Passengers Ashore.

The St. Paul this afternoon landed her passengers, who included 279 men of Companies A, C, D, and G of the Seventy-first New York and 700 men of the Second United States Infantry. Capt. Clark of the Oregon was also a passenger.

The New York troops were in charge of Major Whittle, and a more wretched-looking lot of men than they were have still to be seen here. Pale, emaciated, with the unmistakable traces of fever stamped upon their faces, they excited the pity of the few persons who saw them land at the pier. Even those who had friends waiting for them, and there were only three or four, were hardly recognized as they passed by. Orders were issued that all who could not stand the two-mile march to the detention camp were to remain at the dock and await the arrival of ambulances. About fifty took advantage of this order, and the others fairly dragged themselves along the hot and sandy road. Several gave up, however, before they had gone 500 yards, and fell out, dropping to the side of the road and in some instances weeping from sheer weakness. One man—Private Bagalke of Company C, recruited from Tarrytown—became hysterical and was assisted by an officer to a seat on a pile of lumber at the railroad station. A crowd soon gathered around him, but the Provost Marshal dispersed it and ordered the sick man to proceed to the detention camp at once. He had recovered somewhat and tried to obey the order. Fortunately, an ambulance came along after he had walked a few steps and mercifully took him to his camp.

Helped by Mrs. Downs.

One of the worst-looking men was private John M. Barnum of Company G. He was too sick to walk, though he manfully tried it and sank down in the lunchroom. Mrs. Downs, the wife of Col. Downs, was in the vicinity, and gave him some delicacies. He recuperated in a few minutes, and resumed his march.

From conversation carried on during the march with some of the men, it was learned that they had embarked at Santiago in a small transport called the Berkshire, which was to convey them to Guantanamo. Originally there were 852 of them who were to go on the St. Paul. Fifty men, however, were found to be too sick to stand the trip, and were refused before embarking on the Berkshire. At Guantanamo, where the St. Paul was waiting for them, Surgeon Wood of the Second United States Infantry rejected twenty-four more as unfit for transfer, and to him the credit for the good condition in which the St. Paul arrived is largely due.

Late to-night Capt. Higgins, who is the official mouthpiece of Gen. Young, made this statement: "I have just left Gen. Young, who said to me: 'It had been suggested that the camp be quarantined. I would be glad if it were quarantined against the entire State of New York, but of course I have no such intention. I don't take any orders from Gov. Black.'"

Record of the Seventy-first.

Major Whittle was seen at the dock and made the following statement relative to the report made by Gen. Kent and accusing his battalion of blocking the way of advancing troops on the charge up the San Juan Hill:

"Gen. Kent has the privilege of criticising my command, of course, but these are the facts in the case: On that eventful day I received an order from my Colonel in the morning to take my battalion forward and deploy and protect the advance. I did as directed, and received no further orders. I sent word to Col. Downs asking him whether he had received any further orders, and he replied in the negative. It is not true that we broke ranks in confusion. They did the best they could under the circumstances."

Major Whittle strongly hinted that he had been the victim of considerable jealousy from the time that he had left Camp Black. There had been, he intimated, a consistent effort to run him down, and personal enmity had been largely responsible for the attack made on himself and his command.

Capt. Linson of Company D said his men had heard rumors of an attack that had been made on them, although they were not yet acquainted with the details. He said it was a cruel and unjust accusation.

"The men of the Seventy-first," he declared, "fought well, but they were at a great disadvantage. They had suffered severely from sickness even before getting to Cuba and during the fight. Their antiquated arms were responsible for the terrible position in which they were placed. Whenever a Seventy-first man fired he immediately became the target for Spanish bullets. The smoke not only betrayed their location but blinded them and interfered with their aim."

Massachusetts Man's Words.

Four officers of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, which is at present in Puerto Rico, were passengers on the St. Paul. They were Col. C. F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chapin, Major G. H. Taylor, Capt. V. A. Goodell, and Chaplain W. F. Desseault. They came on board at Guantanamo, having resigned from their regiment in consequence of a quarrel with Gen. Garretson, who is in command of the brigade to which the Sixth Massachusetts is assigned.

Col. Woodward made a sensational statement in which he said that he resigned for the reason that he would not comply with an order to shoot his own men, who, on account of physical disability, could not keep up with the regulars on a march. His statement of the affair is as follows:

"My regiment went aboard the St. Paul at Newport News and the voyage to Puerto Rico took exactly eighteen days. We arrived at Guanico and were at once ordered to Yauco, where the march to Ponce was begun, a distance of twenty-one miles. My men were heavily loaded, carrying all their packs and supplies. Their long confinement on the transport had made them stiff and they had absolutely no opportunity to take any physical exercise. Naturally they were in poor condition to march in the hot sun and they straggled, but I doubt if they straggled any more than other troops. The first day was, of course, the hardest day for them and they only made five miles. That evening Gen. Garretson, who was in command of the brigade, came over and spoke in none too mild a manner about my regiment straggling. I explained the situation as best I could, and the General left.

Refused to Shoot His Friends.

"The next day we made about ten miles, and the men were so worn out that almost two-thirds of them dropped out. Gen. Garretson again came over, and this time he ordered me to take out the stragglers and shoot them. I replied that I could not, and would not do that, as a number of the men were my personal friends, men whom I had been associated with all my life in Boston. Surely, I could not kill my friends. The third day we arrived at Ponce. The other troops got there early in the day, and we came there toward evening. Gen. Garretson passed some highly uncomplimentary remarks about the regiment, and said it was a mob, not a body of soldiers.

"For the next few days I heard nothing more, when suddenly I and the other field officers, including Capt. Goodall, who was acting Major, received orders to appear before an examining board to be examined as to our competency to hold our respective ranks. The board was composed of Gens. Garretson, Henry, and Wilson. I asked if it was to be a court-martial and received no reply. The authority to examine volunteer officers is vested in brigade commanders by a recent act of Congress and of course I had to comply. I received a hint, however, that my resignation would be most desirable, and seeing that I was powerless to avoid trouble for myself I resigned. With me a curious thing is that among the stragglers whom Gen. Garretson personally abused was private Draper of Company M, a son of the former Ambassador to Italy. He had distinguished himself in a skirmish which took place when we first landed at Guanico and his commission as Lieutenant was at that time already on its way."

The Matteawan Passengers.

The transport Matteawan, which arrived here late last night, brought 327 men, comprising Battery H of the Fourth Artillery, and 9 men from the First Cavalry. She had 70 sick men on board, but no yellow fever, and her passengers will be landed to-day without undergoing the fumigating process. They will, however, be quarantined for the usual length of time. The health office reported two deaths on the Matteawan, one from paralysis of the heart, due to the extreme heat, and the other from drowning. In the latter case the man jumped overboard, and before help could reach him he went down.

The Grand Duchess brought the body of Lieut. Miller, a brother-in-law of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. The Lieutenant died in Cuba, and his brother went after the body.

The first death to occur at this camp was recorded to-day at the Government hospital, where J. Know Green of Gonzales, Texas, a Rough Rider, succumbed to internal hemorrhages caused by dysentery. His brother, who is a physician at Gonzales, was notified. The trooper will be buried with military honors to-morrow morning. There are at present 378 sick men in the general hospital, 24 of whom are suffering with typhoid fever and are in a serious condition.

Aside from the three yellow fever patients and the twenty-seven suspects, the rest are all afflicted with either malaria, dysentery, or stomach troubles. To-morrow, however, there will be fully 500 men in the hospital, and there is urgent need of nurses. Surgeon Gen. Sternberg and Dr. Brown have agreed to send all typhoid fever patients that may come in on transports to New York. Patients already here will not be moved.

Howard Townsend of the Red Cross to-day sent a message to Mrs. Elliott Cowdin of 15 West Eleventh Street, New York, asking for more nurses. He informed her that there were 378 cases in the general, and 500 men in the detention hospital. He wants another hundred nurses, and requests that an appeal be made to the hospitals in New York, if the Red Cross list is exhausted. He said typhoid patients are dying for lack of nursing. Six hundred men of the Second Infantry arrived here to-day from Fernandina, Fla., and were assigned to a camping ground. A number of the men are sick, but no case is serious enough to be placed in the hospital.

Plenty of Water in Camp.

The big new pump was placed in position at the deep well this morning and pumped for a few minutes. It showed a capacity for 750,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. It started with fifteen feet of water in the well, and when it was through there were still fifteen feet there, showing it came in as fast as it was taken out. It was fine cold water. This seems to solve the water question effectually.

The hospital accommodations are being enlarged so as to meet the demands that will be made upon them. The detention camp will also steadily grow. Most of the troops as they land are sent there. It promises to be well filled for some time. Men are presumed to be detained there from four to five days.

The new Post Office is not yet ready for occupancy. The building is ready, but the internal fittings have not yet arrived.

There was another large crowd on the noon train to-day, relatives and friends of men in camp, who came to see them, notwithstanding Gen. Young's order that they would not be welcome.

The weather for the last two days has been fine, and the men who have been here a week show the beneficial effects. They walk more erect, and seem to have new life infused into them.

A. E. Orr has placed his cottage, out near the ocean, at the disposal of Col. Roosevelt and wife, and they will occupy it.

Roosevelt Talks About His Men.

Col. Roosevelt became enthusiastic again this morning regarding the work done by men of his regiment. He said:

"In the big fight the men who did well were so numerous that I couldn't begin to mention them. Thirteen of them were wounded more or less severely, yet continued fighting to the end of the day. A New Mexico cow puncher named Weller, for instance, who was shot in the left arm, continued to use his rifle across his arm, because he couldn't grip it any longer. Another Weller, a Yale athlete, who was shot in the head, never left the fight for a moment, and there were eleven more men like them. There was Pollock, the Pawnee Indian, and Goodwin of California and Proffit of North Carolina, two sharpshooters who between them killed eight of the Spanish guerillas; Danita, the ex-Sheriff of Garden City, and Bell of Colorado, one of the Cripple Creek Deputy Sheriffs, and Sergt. Campbell of Arizona, McElhenney of Louisiana, Dudley Dean, the Harvard quarter-back; Winslow Clark, also of Harvard, and scores of others, equally as gallant, every man of whom performed some feat of distinguished gallantry in that fight.

"Among the men whom I recommended for promotion because of their gallantry and efficiency on the field of battle there were, among others, Major Jenkins of South Carolina, Capt. Frantz of Arizona, Adjt. Keyes of New Mexico, Lieut. Dame of New Mexico, Capt. Woodbury Kane, who deserves special mention for the way in which he performed all his work, whether in fighting, marching, or doing camp duty. Lieuts. Ferguson and Tiffany, and, finally, my right and left bowers, Lieut. Greenway, the ex-Yale football player, and Lieut. Goodrich, former Captain of the Harvard crew. I almost dislike mentioning these names, because there are hundreds of others who really deserve mention as much. There was not a First Sergeant but to whom I should like to give a commission if I could. No one could have done better than Wrenn and Larned, the tennis champions, or Trumpeter Foster, or my own orderly, Henry Bradshaw, who was by me literally every moment."

FOUND CAMP WIKOFF EXCELLENT.

Mrs. McLean Says Well and Wounded Lack Nothing Needful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Margaret Sumner McLean of the Woman's National War Relief Association has written a letter to Surgeon General Sternberg concerning her observations of the sanitary conditions at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. She declares that the camp is in excellent condition, and that good provision has been made for the troops. Mrs. McLean's letter is in part as follows:

"We took a carriage and drove all over the camp. We talked with officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, white and black. We did not hear a single complaint. We were struck with the cheerful, alert manner and bearing of the men. When we reached the hospital, Col. Forwood met us and showed us the hospital tents, as far as arranged, and explained to us his plans for its completion. The situation is ideal. Between each two hospital tents there is a fly tent, which serves as a sitting room in the daytime for patients able to leave their beds and a sleeping place for the nurses at night. There are to be long, wide, floored, and roofed alleys at right angles, the tents opening on to them.

"We went into the hospital kitchen and I saw and I tasted roast beef, boiled potatoes, a good rice pudding, and an excellent cup of coffee. There were two large ranges in the kitchen, one of which is to be for the exclusive use of our 'special diet' cooks, who went down to-day.

"The Surgeon in charge of the hospital tents, Dr. Brown, was ubiquitous. He had lost fifty pounds at Tampa, but said he felt 'like an athlete.' The poor young Assistant Quartermaster was crazy about the failure of the carpenters to work in the rain—said he had slept right on the spot where they were to begin work early in the morning, but when we left, after 12, no one had appeared. I went down there heartsick from all I had heard. I came home rejoicing in the truth as I had seen it."

THE VIEWS OF DR. DOTY.

He Says He Has Nothing But Praise for Gen. Young's Conduct of the Camp.

Dr. A. H. Doty was seen at his office shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, when news of the Governor's order quarantining Camp Wikoff had not reached New York. At that time it was reported that such an order had been issued by Dr. Doty, and when asked about this he said:

"I have issued no order whatsoever. The camp is in charge of Gen. Young. I am a State health officer, and my present duty is to make such suggestions to Gen. Young as are expedient. Suggestions to him are very few.

"He is conducting the camp with remarkable tact and skill, which in itself precludes any probability of my giving an order; for this would not occur unless affairs there were being poorly managed. Besides, such an order would seem to indicate that there was a lack of harmony between the authorities at Camp Wikoff and myself. I wish to state most emphatically that we are working in close touch and in perfect sympathy, and I have only the greatest praise to express as to the conduct of the camp.

"No, I do not believe the men will take advantage of Gen. Wheeler's leaving quarantine and think themselves privileged to do likewise. In the first place, he left under orders, and, anyway, I do not believe the men would consider that a precedent and leave promiscuously on their own responsibility."

GEN. WHEELER GOES SOUTH.

He Compliments the 71st, Tells How to Fight Spaniards, and Picks Roosevelt for President.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler passed through the city yesterday, having been summoned to Washington by the Secretary of War. The General had arranged for a hearty breakfast, a thing rare in his late experience, when the order from Secretary Alger was handed to him. With military promptitude he left Camp Wikoff and came to this city, where he took an early afternoon train for Washington. Some members of his family, who had been waiting for him here, met him at the Waldorf-Astoria and accompanied him on his return to the South.

The General is now the hero of two wars, and his journey from Montauk Point to the Waldorf Hotel was almost a triumphal march. People flocked to the railroad stations and ferryboat to see him and to press his hand. He made a continuous speech all the way, giving, in his characteristic high-pitched voice, little bits of information or opinion to all he met.

He talked freely on the proper way to fight Spaniards, and on the conduct of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers at the battle of San Juan.

"I have never had but one opinion on the subject. I have always believed that the Spaniards would never face the splendid dash of our soldiery. They might fight us hard in the bush and behind their works as long as we kept at a distance, [illegible] that they would not stand up an[illegible] when we went at them as we [illegible] other in the Civil War. In our [illegible] at Tampa, aboard transports [illegible] I urged this policy [illegible] after, who was of the same [illegible]. The event has justified [illegible]. At La Guasima, as at El Caney and San Juan, our rushing tactics won the day. The Spaniards would not stay in their trenches even to fight us. As soon as they saw we were coming, they concluded it was time to get out. They fought well, though; much better than most of us expected. At El Caney and at San Juan they stood their ground quite valiantly for a time. But they lack the staying quality of our soldiers and would not stand to their guns in an almost impregnable position. Their courage oozes out of their fingers."

As to the conduct of the Seventy-first, Gen. Wheeler said:

"The only difficulty with the Seventy-first is that which besets all raw volunteers, or raw troops of whatever kind. They were inexperienced, they did not know what to do under certain circumstances. Very naturally, when they fought in extended order, they lost that feeling of mutual support which is so much to a soldier. There was some confusion and dismay, but I do not believe there was any cowardice. Give them the training of regulars and these men would make as good soldiers as any who have added glory and prestige to our arms.

"Then there was some jealousy on the part of the regulars, and again the Seventy-first was armed with a gun whose black powder made the men mere targets for the Mauser rifles. These things made the boys feel alone and unsupported, and fully accounts for their confusion on the 1st of July. But they did some magnificent fighting, and have fully redeemed themselves from that first brief indiscretion."

Gen. Wheeler also spoke in warm praise of the gallantry of the Rough Riders and of the courage and dash of Gen. Wood and Col. Roosevelt. He also contributed a fact which will serve as part basis for the final judgment that will be passed upon the Cubans.

At a conference with Gen. Castillo before the battle of La Guasima, he said, the Cuban leader promised to join him in an early morning attack on the Spaniards, at the head of 200 men. When morning came Castillo was asleep, and the Americans marched on to the attack without him.

The General thinks that this State should elect Col. Roosevelt Governor, and predicts that he will soon be the people's choice for President.

Gen. Wheeler is gratified at the prospect of another term in Congress. The collapse of the opposition to his renomination and the decision of the Republicans of his district not to nominate a candidate, he noted with considerable pride. Unless his services are needed by the country, it is the expectation of Gen. Wheeler to resign from the army in the Autumn so that he may resume his duties in the House of Representatives.

When It's Hot

You feel all played out, weak, and debilitated because your blood is impoverished. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best summer medicine you can take because it enriches and vitalizes the blood and takes away that tired and languid feeling, creates a good appetite and gives refreshing sleep. A small amount invested in Hood's Sarsaparilla will yield rich returns in increased vigor and vitality.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills. 25 cents.

WHEELER TO SEE MR. McKINLEY.

There Is Wonder in Washington as to How He Broke Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. "Joe" Wheeler reported to-night to the Adjutant General of the Army at his office, soon after his arrival from New York. He was apparently in the best of health and talked freely of his experiences at Santiago. Gen. Corbin was asked why it was that Gen. Wheeler had been ordered to Washington in spite of the detention of five days ordered for him at Montauk Point.

"But he wasn't," answered Gen. Corbin. "He was ordered to report at Washington, and the expectation was that he would report at the earliest practicable moment. If the quarantine laws required that he should remain five days, this department, that enforces law, would expect him to obey it. I do not know how Gen. Wheeler got away, but there seems to be a matter somewhere for the quarantine authorities to settle. Gen. Kent was also ordered to Washington, but he telegraphed that he still had two or three days to serve under detention. If Gen. Wheeler had sent a similar dispatch, it would have created no excitement or serious disappointment in Washington."

Gen. Wheeler was sent for at the suggestion of the President, who thought that he would be glad to be here with his family and was willing to afford him an official occasion for coming. At the same time his presence will give the President a chance to consult with Gen. Wheeler about some things at Santiago that are interesting now that the war is over. Gen. Wheeler is to call upon the President to-morrow morning.

ROUGH RIDERS LEAVE JERSEY.

They Go to Join Their Comrades at Montauk—The Sending of Supplies.

The Rough Riders who had been in Jersey City since last Thursday, and were ordered to Montauk yesterday left the city with not a little regret, for they had been royally entertained by the residents of he place. They left in two detachments. They were taken to Long Island City on ferryboats of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Despite the fact that the men had scattered all over the city after the dinner given them by residents of the Ninth Ward on Monday night, only two were missing when the second detachment sailed away. The men were heartily cheered as they marched from the Fourth Regiment Armory to the Bay Street Ferry, and there was a great crowd at the latter points to see them off. On their march they were reviewed by Mayor Hoos and other Jersey City officials. Josephine, the lioness mascot, was carried in her cage to the ferry, and she, too, came in for a share of attention.

Twenty trained female nurses will go to Montauk to-day in charge of Miss Quintard of St. Luke's Hospital. They are sent by the Red Cross Auxiliary for Maintenance of Trained Nurses. A lot of supplies were sent yesterday by the Red Cross.

Mrs. Ellen Walworth of the Woman's National War Relief Association, and her daughter Miss Reubina Walworth, will go to Montauk to remain as long as their services can be of any benefit to the sick soldiers. Miss Walworth is a graduate of Vassar College, and has recently been at Fort Monroe engaged in nursing the sick. A. J. McIntosh has put the steam yacht Marion at the disposal of the association.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday secured fifty trucks and teamsters to assist in the unloading and transfer of freight and supplies at Camp Wikoff. The wagons and 200 horses will be loaded on the ferryboat Nevada and a Starin barge and taken to Montauk this morning. Col. Wells Willard of the Commissary Department says that the department has now completed all arrangements for the shipping and handling of the commissary supplies for the camp. Three thousand loaves of fresh bread were delivered at the camp Monday, and yesterday 7,000 loaves were shipped. The Government expends 16 to 20 cents a day in feeding each man and the officers and the Commissary Department say that the men are fed as well as any body of soldiers in the world.

SOLDIERS DYING OF NEGLECT.

Fifty-second Iowa Volunteers Appeal to Their State for Succor.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 16.—Members of the Fifty-second Iowa Volunteers wired an appeal to a local paper here to-day, begging the Governor and people of the State to rescue them from the awful situation in which they find themselves at Chickamauga Park. The division hospital is stated to have a capacity of only 100 men. It is forced to care for 600, of whom one-half are from the Fifty-second.

Sewer facilities, they claim, are utterly lacking. Medical attendance is insufficient, and the water is absolutely unfit to drink. Typhoid and malaria are declared to be increasing.

The men are willing to die, concludes the appeal, but not like dogs from neglect and indifference.

Funeral of Corp. Felter.

The funeral of Corp. Warren Felter of Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, who died Saturday morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Edward King, 718 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, from a complication of diseases contracted in the Santiago campaign, was held last evening. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Fairchild, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, officiated. Corp. Felter was conscious to the end and was describing the climbing of the San Juan Hill to his mother and sister when he expired.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA

First Three Cases Reported Among the United States Troops at Key West.

THREE OTHERS ARE SUSPECTED

Surgeon General Sternberg Receives a Dispatch from the Marine Barracks—Hope of Controlling the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The first report concerning yellow fever among the United States troops in this country came from Key West to-day. Surgeon General Sternberg believes that it can be kept under control.

Surgeon General Sternberg received the following dispatch from Key West:

Key West, Aug. 16, 1898.

Surgeon General, Washington:

Three cases of yellow fever and three suspected cases officially reported at marine barracks here. Have fifty men at this hospital, mostly from the Fifth Corps, ready for duty, and thirty-one convalescents able to travel. BORDEN, Surgeon.

Similar information to that received by Gen. Sternberg came to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service. The latter at once instituted steps for the purpose of obtaining data showing the origin of the disease and to prevent its spread to other places. A representative of the Marine Hospital Service has been sent to Key Kest to confer with the Naval Officer and with the State officials and all necessary measures to restrict the fever to its present limits will be taken. Dr. Wyman is hopeful in view of the isolated position of Key West that this can be successfully accomplished.

TROOPS LEAVING SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following dispatches were posted at the War Department shortly after midnight:

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 16.

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

Leona left to-day with two companies Ninth Cavalry, three companies Twelfth Infantry, two companies Thirty-fourth Michigan, one battery heavy artillery, and Lieut. Parker with gatling gun battery.

Arcadia also left with two light batteries.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 16.

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

The Eighth Ohio now on board the Mohawk; will sail in the morning.

SHAFTER, Major General.

BURNING SPANISH DEAD.

Rain Quenches the Fire When Nearly Seventy Bodies Are Heaped Up to Burn at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16, 5:30 P. M.—The Eighth Illinois Regiment arrived this afternoon and will garrison and police the city.

The bodies of the dead Spaniards continue to be cremated. Over 700 have been burned so far. This afternoon seventy were to be burned.

Over two rails a dozen bodies are stretched, across them another dozen, and then about thirty corpses are stacked in a pile ten feet high. The pile is then saturated with kerosene and the torch applied. A fall of rain put out the fire, causing the bodies to be only half burned.

Around the pile lay twenty-two coffins containing corpses in a state of decomposition. Several bodies were strewn upon the ground. Altogether about seventy unburied and unconsumed bodies lay around. This happened at a cemetery within the city limits. The authorities and the cemetery officials say it is impossible to get men to work at the cremation. Wages of a dollar a day prove no inducement to the natives to work at this gruesome toil.

The unconsumed bodies will be left upon the earth until to-morrow, when fine weather may help the work of cremation. These seventy corpses represent two days' dead from the Spanish camp. The danger to the population from the foul odors, the presence of the buzzards, vultures, and flies is incalculable.

PRIVATE LADUKE SENTENCED.

Wisconsin Volunteer Must Spend His Life at Fort Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department has received the following:

Ponce, Aug. 15, 1898, 10:32 P. M.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Replying to your cablegram, Private Laduke has been convicted by court-martial for killing Private Stafford and sentenced to life imprisonment; penitentiary at Leavenworth designated. He is now under guard here, awaiting transportation.

GILMORE, Brigadier General.

Alexander Laduke was a member of Company I, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, and was enlisted at Marinette. Thomas Stafford, the murdered man, was a member of the Thirteenth Infantry, regular army. The murder was the result of a quarrel in a wine shop near Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Service for the Army and Navy.

A service of intercession for the Army and Navy will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, five minutes after noon to-day.

CERVERA LEAVES PORTSMOUTH.

Spanish Admiral Again the Recipient of Noisy Attentions.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 16.—After a sojourn of three days in the city, during which time he was almost constantly employed in looking after the interests of his sailors, who are prisoners, Admiral Cervera, with his son, left this afternoon for Annapolis, going to Boston, and, by the Fall River Line, to New York.

A big crowd assembled in the station to bid the distinguished visitor good bye, and the Admiral had hard work in reaching the train. He was nearly fifteen minutes going through the throng, during which time he shook hands with hundreds of persons. He was still shaking hands when the train pulled out from the station.

Before he left, the Admiral stated that upon his arrival at Annapolis he would continue his work of arranging for the transportation of his men to their native land, and he hoped their departure would be made within a month. He also said he expected to leave for Spain some time before the first of September.

While here, a request was made of the Admiral that the men at Camp Long be allowed to parade through the city before they left for Spain, but he was obliged to refuse his sanction of the plan on account of the poor condition of the men.

The Admiral spent nearly all the morning in the navy yard, and took a formal leave of Admiral Carpenter just before coming over to the city. Before leaving he publicly expressed his thanks to the people of Portsmouth for the hospitality shown him during his stay.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Admiral Cervera spent an hour or two in the city this afternoon while on his way from Portsmouth to Annapolis. During a greater portion of the time the Admiral kept within the precincts of a hotel in order to avoid a curious crowd, but he could not get the Fall River train without being subjected to the curious gaze of many thousands. A hearty cheer was given him as the train rolled out of the Park Square Station.

Death of Richard Earle.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Richard Earle, seventy-seven years old, died in the Morris Plains Asylum yesterday. He was one of Hackensack's oldest residents, and lost his fortune when the old Hackensack Bank failed some years ago. He was father-in-law of the late Judge Charles H. Voorhis, who committed suicide two years ago in his office in Jersey City.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AMBASSADOR HAY ACCEPTS.

He Will Become Secretary of State When Mr. Day Resigns to Become Peace Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Ambassador Hay, at London, has accepted the office of Secretary of State.

John Hay was born at Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838, and was graduated from Brown University in 1858. He then entered the law office of Abraham Lincoln as a student, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill., in 1861.

When Mr. Lincoln was elected President he made young Hay his private secretary, and during the civil war appointed him to the position of Adjutant and aide de camp. For several months he served under Gens. Hunter and Gillmore with the rank of Major and Adjutant General, and was also brevetted Lieutenant Colonel.

After Lincoln's death Col. Hay was made Secretary of Legation to the American Minister at Paris, and was Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna in 1868. He then resigned his position and came back to this country, but was soon afterward appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid under Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. He returned to the United States from Spain in 1870, and for five years thereafter was an editorial writer on The New York Tribune.

In 1875 Col. Hay went to Cleveland, Ohio, having married a daughter of Amasa Stone of that city. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him First Assistant Secretary of State, a position he held for two years. At the end of President Hayes's term of office Col. Hay returned to Cleveland and, in connection with John G. Nicolay, began work on the life of Lincoln, which was afterward printed in The Century Magazine. President McKinley, on March 16, 1897, nominated Col. Hay to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

Col. Hay is the author of several books of fiction that have won him distinction as a writer. His "Pike County Ballads," "Jim Bludso," "Little Breeches," and "Castilian Days" have made him popular. For several years before going to England he had made Washington his home.

COMMENT ON COL. HAY.

London Papers Congratulate Him, but Regret His Departure.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The papers this morning, while expressing regrets over the departure of Col. Hay, give voice to satisfaction that he is going to fill a post which promises important results for Anglo-American relations. All compliment him upon the splendid services he has rendered here.

The Daily News publishes an interview with First Assistant United States Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, in which he is quoted as saying that nobody who understands the real sentiment and desires of the American people and the McKinley Administration can doubt the advisability of Col. Hay's new appointment.

"As a member of the Government," said Mr. Heath, "I violate no secrets in saying that the people of the United States and Great Britain are rapidly finding themselves traveling in much the same direction. Col. Hay's London popularity makes him popular at home. That is a strange thing to say, looking at past events; but it shows the trend of opinion.

"Then again, the questions with which Col. Hay will have to deal in the next few months are questions which he already has had a very large hand in as Ambassador. He will be able to look at them first through the eyes of Europe and then as an American. In many respects I regard Mr. Reid as Col. Hay's most likely successor. His health is now better than it has been for years, and it was ill-health that debarred him from office before.

"While there are some local reasons why Mr. Reid would be opposed in New York, I believe that if Mr. Platt's partner, Judge Tracy, were appointed to the Peace Commission he would agree to Mr. Reid's going to London."

REVIEW AT CAMP THOMAS.

40,000 Men to Parade Before a Vast Crowd of Spectators.

CAMP THOMAS, Ga., Aug. 16.—Preparations are being made to-day for the review of the army to-morrow morning. In this review every man out of the hospital will participate, and the total of those marching will be over 40,000. Excursion rates have been made to Chattanooga on account of the event, and a crowd of 50,000 people will witness the parade. The review begins at 8 A. M., and will continue about four hours, or until every regiment passes the reviewing stand.

The Eighth New York and Third Tennessee, two regiments of Brig. Gen. Colby's command, the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, are moving camp to a more exposed location. The third regiment of the brigade, the First Vermont, will remain where it is until it leaves for Fort Ethan Allen.

Young Wife's Suicide in Brooklyn.

Clad in the dress in which seven weeks ago she was married to John Jantzen, a saloon keeper at Pearl and Beaver Streets, in this city, Mrs. Annie Jantzen, twenty-five years old, last night committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas in the apartments which she occupied with her husband at 218 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn. She had sent the servant out early in the afternoon, and told her not to return before 9 o'clock. When Mrs. Jantzen was found about 8:30 o'clock by her husband, and her brother, who had come to visit her, she had been dead several hours. One end of a rubber tube was in her mouth and the other was attached to a gas jet, which was turned on. No reason can be assigned for the suicide.

Texas Republicans Meet.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 16.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, E. H. R. Green calling the delegates to order. In his address, Chairman Green referred to the war, commended President McKinley's administration and declared for territorial expansion. His words were received with great applause. To-night the Executive Committee reported, recommending Henry Ferguson, colored, for temporary Chairman. This is virtually a victory for the opposition to State Chairman Green, who is a son of Mrs. Hetty Green. The Populists are endeavoring to secure a Republican indorsement of Barnett Gibbs for Governor, but the Executive Committee will not consider the proposition.

New Building Society in Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16.—The Secretary of State has licensed the Vojta Nopectak Building and Loan Association of Chicago, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Josef Wisters, Josef Watonsek, and Waclar Schott are the incorporators.

American vs. Spanish Soldiers.

From The Cleveland Leader.

When the Americans attacked Spanish trenches in front of Santiago, they found their task hard, and the fighting was bloody, but they gained ground. When the Spanish regulars tried the offensive near Manila, they did not drive the American volunteers who held the trenches a single inch. The fighting was hard, but the attacking force was beaten back. The war had not been marked by many battles on land, but enough fighting has been done to show that while the Spanish troops are brave and far more efficient than most Americans formerly believed they could be, they are not equal to our blue-coated heroes. That is clear as day.

A Klondike Newspaper.

From The Seattle Post Intelligencer.

The Klondike Nugget, one of the two papers published at Dawson, is having a great deal of trouble finding its town subscribers, who pay $24 a year for the privilege of getting a semi-weekly edition. A paragraph in a recent issue explains the difficulty by saying that it is very hard to find some of the houses according to the addresses left at the office. Among those mentioned were "the cabin with the screen door," "the slab house facing the river," "the big tent with two stove pipes," and "the cabin three doors south of where all the dogs are."

SPANISH EVACUATION

Continued from Page 1.

known before the opening of the war outside of naval circles at Washington. He commanded the battleship Iowa when the Maine was destroyed in Havana Harbor, and was appointed President of the court of inquiry. Admiral Sampson was born in Palmyra, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1840, and is just four months younger to a day than his fellow-officer, Winfield Scott Schley. When very young he helped his father as a day laborer, but, through the assistance of Congressman Morgan of Wayne County, he was appointed a midshipman at the Naval Academy in 1857.

At the opening of hostilities in 1861 he was a Master on the frigate Potomac, and January, 1865, found him executive officer of the iron-clad Patapsco. While in this position he ran the boat into Charleston Harbor in order to locate the mines. The Patapsco was blown to pieces, but he escaped without injury.

The first ship he commanded was the Alert in 1874, and in 1886 he was appointed Superintendent of the Naval Academy, where he served for four years.

Since the formation of the new navy he has commanded the San Francisco and the Iowa. When war was declared he replaced Admiral Sicard as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, and has since held that position. Admiral Sampson is known both for his executive work and knowledge of naval strategy. He has made a special study of ordnance matters for years, having been connected with that bureau of the Navy Department during much of the time he was on shore duty.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who has been in command of the Flying Squadron much of the time since April last, will be the naval officer on the commission to settle the evacuation of Puerto Rico.

He was born in Frederick, Md., Oct. 9, 1839, and at an early age showed unusual fondness for the navy. By dint of persistent effort he succeeded in getting an appointment to the Naval Academy, and was graduated in 1860.

In direct opposition to his father and older brother, he took the oath of allegiance to the Union, and fought against his relatives throughout the war. He was promoted Master in 1861 and attached to the frigate Potomac. He was on the steam gunboat Winona of the West Gulf blockading squadron 1862-3; was engaged with a field battery near Port Hudson, and in all the engagements which led to its capture, July 9, 1863. He received his commission as Lieutenant, July 16, 1862; as Lieutenant Commander, July 25, 1866, and as Commander, June 10, 1874. From 1880-83 he was a lighthouse Inspector, and in 1884 was in command of the Greely expedition, which rescued that arctic explorer in the nick of time and brought the survivors home. He received his position as Captain, March, 1888. Since the new navy was built he has commanded the Baltimore and the New York. He was at Valparaiso on the Baltimore during the Chilean trouble. Just previous to the war with Spain he was promoted to Commodore, and after the declaration of war was ordered to command the Flying Squadron, with the Brooklyn as his flagship.

Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon.

Brig. Gen. William Washington Gordon, a Commissioner for Puerto Rico, has not been prominent during the late war, as he has remained South expecting to go with Gen. Coppinger to Puerto Rico, which he preferred to the honor of commanding a division of "stay-at-homes."

Gen. Gordon is descended from distinguished ancestors. His grandfather was an officer with Nathaniel Greene in the Revolution, and his father was the first appointee to West Point from Georgia. Gen. Gordon was born in Savannah, and was a classmate at Yale of Stewart L. Woodford and Henry E. Howland. He entered the Confederate Army May 1, 1861, as a Lieutenant of cavalry, and retired as an Adjutant in Gen. "Joe" Wheeler's brigade. Since the civil war he has been in commercial business in Savannah. He also has been senior officer of the Georgia State Militia, and four times commanded them in suppression of mob disorders. As a merchant he is connected with several leading institutions in Savannah, and is President of the Savannah Cotton Exchange.

Major Gen. James F. Wade.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, one of the Commissioners for Cuba, was born in Ohio and received his appointment to West Point from that State, graduating with the class of '61. He served throughout the civil war, and was honorably mustered out of the service April 15, 1866. On May 1, 1866, he was appointed Captain in the regular cavalry, and was advanced to the Colonelcy of the Fifth Cavalry April 21, 1887. He was appointed Brigadier General June 2, 1897.

At the commencement of the war with Spain he was in command of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul. He was appointed a Major General of Volunteers by President McKinley, and has been in command of the First Army Gorps at Camp Thomas since Gen. Brooke left for Puerto Rico.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke.

Major Gen. John Rutter Brooke, a Commissioner for Puerto Rico, is second in command to Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico, and, like him, is a veteran of the old volunteer army. He was born near Pottstown, Penn., July 21, 1838, and is therefore sixty years old. He enlisted as a private in the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers at the beginning of the civil war, and at its close was a brevet Major General of Volunteers. During the war he fought in twenty-four battles, or nearly all that the Army of the Potomac was engaged in.

At the reorganization of the regular army he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, and in March, 1879, the command of the Third Infantry was given him. For meritorious service through several Indian campaigns he was made a Brigadier General in 1888 by President Cleveland, and succeeded the late Gen. Crook. When the war with Spain opened he obtained command of the First Army Corps, with headquarters at Camp Thomas, receiving the rank of Major General of Volunteers. Since then he has taken his corps to Puerto Rico.

Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler.

Matthew Calbraith Butler, one of the Commissioners for Cuba, was one of the three former Confederates appointed Major Generals at the outbreak of the war with Spain. He was born at Greenville, S. C., March 8, 1836. After graduating at the College of South Carolina in 1857, he practiced law until the outbreak of the civil war, when he entered the Confederate Army as a Captain of cavalry. He was promoted to be a Major General in September, 1863, and was put in charge of part of the Army of Northern Virginia. During the war he distinguished himself repeatedly. At the surrender of Gen. Joseph Johnston's army at Greensborough he was the ranking officer with Gens. Johnston, Hampton, and Wheeler, the three cavalry leaders. On the part of the Confederates he signed the muster rolls as Commissioner at the time of surrender.

Since the war Gen. Butler has been active in Democratic politics, and in 1876 he was elected a Senator at Washington, to represent South Carolina.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

POPE LEO AND THE PRISONERS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says the Pope has requested Archbishop Ireland to ask President McKinley to sanction the prompt release of the Spanish prisoners.

GEN. LEE SEES THE PRESIDENT.

He Says He Was Consulted Over the Conditions in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee had a brief conference with the President to-day, and later arranged to leave for his command at Jacksonville to-morrow. He vouchsafed no further explanation of his conferences here other than the desire of the President to consult with him over the conditions in Cuba.

SPANISH MAILS RESUMED.

Prisoners of War May Write Letters Without Special Permission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—It has been decided by the Post Office authorities to allow all mail addressed to Spain to proceed as before hostilities began. The announcement that mail is to be sent to Havana is premature, although it is hoped to establish communication with that city at a not far distant day. The mail of the Spanish prisoners can now go forward to Spain without special provision being made for its transmission.

Spain Decorates M. Cambon.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, who represented Spain in the peace negotiations at Washington, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN PHILIPPINES.

American Asiatic Association Favors No Peace Without Trade Concessions.

A meeting of the American Asiatic Association was held at 59 Wall Street yesterday. The Vice President, Samuel D. Brewster of Deering, Milliken & Co., occupied the chair. The following firms were admitted to membership: Robbins & Appleton, New York; Diamond State Car Spring Co., Wilmington, Del.; Kearney & Foot Co., New York; Western Electric Co., New York; The Gould Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Robert W. Hunt & Co., Chicago; William H. Wallace & Co., New York; Funch, Edye & Co., New York; and Rogers Locomotive Co., Paterson, N. J. The question of the policy of the United States in regard to the Philippine Islands was discussed and the following resolution was passed:

> Resolved, That the American Asiatic Association, learning with great pleasure of the prospects of peace between the United States and Spain, and having in view the probability that the Government of the United States will retain a foothold in the Philippine Islands for the protection and furtherance of the commercial interests of our citizens in the Far East, would respectfully and earnestly express the hope that no conditions of peace between the United States and Spain will be concurred in which do not secure for the United States equal privileges of trade in the Philippine Archipelago with all other countries.

SPANISH FOURS WERE WEAKER.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Spanish 4s opened at 42½ and closed at 42¼, a net loss of ½ from yesterday's closing.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Spanish 4s opened at 42.50 and closed at 42.35.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 65.85. Gold was quoted at 59.

SPANISH RETIRE IN PUERTO RICO

Gen. Henry Has Occupied Lares and Has Orders Not to Proceed.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 16.—Afternoon.—All is quiet. The Spanish forces retired from Lares yesterday, and the place was occupied by Gen. Henry's outposts. Gen. Miles has ordered him to remain at Grant's headquarters.

Half of the First Regiment of Kentucky arrived on the Alamo to-day.

THEY BEAT THE SLOT MACHINE.

Ingenious Swindlers Make Dupes of East Side Saloon Keepers.

Heretofore the general supposition has been that the only way to beat a nickle-in-the-slot machine is not to play it. That there is another way a number of east side saloon keepers have within the past few days learned to their sorrow. That way is to take the machine bodily, slot, nickels, and all, and wander with it into unknown fields.

That, at least, is what a couple of swindlers did in a half dozen or more east side saloons last week. Displaying a badge numbered 62, and a clumsily forged receipt, signed "Chief Devery," they appeared in the several saloons and, representing themselves to be agents of a "Law and Order Society," stated that they had come to confiscate the machines, which were being maintained in violation of law. They then placed the machines in a black wagon bearing the mystic letters D. U. S. on the side, and drove off.

"Dublin Mike," a big Irish bartender in a saloon at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was the last man they visited.

"Be jabers, and yez can't have it, so yez can't," he said in rich brogue.

"Oh, but we can," came the answer.

The Hibernian continued to protest, and to satisfy him the swindlers deliberately called in a policeman, and, displaying their badge and wagon, so convinced him that he advised Mike to surrender, which the Irishman did, but with bad grace. Then the men drove off with the machine and its contents.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau is on the lookout for the swindlers.

The Mascotte to Sail.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 16.—The steamship Mascotte of the Plant system will resume her former schedule to Havana beginning to-day, and nearly 100 persons have already engaged passage. The mail schedule will be resumed and business relations reopened. Cigar manufacturers here will send agents to buy all the Havana leaf in sight, while Red Cross agents are arranging to ship supplies and food to Havana and Matanzas on the Government transports placed at the disposal of the society by the War Department. The vessels are now in quarantine, but will be released to-morrow, and the Government will also send some provisions to relieve distress. The Cubans here are fitting out the steamer Wanderer to carry a cargo of supplies, which will be landed at Matanzas.

Bequest of Mrs. E. L. Linton.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn Linton, the novelist and essayist, widow of William James Linton, the celebrated wood engraver, who died last month, orders that the marbles which do not belong to her shall be sent to America for presentation to the American National Gallery, in accordance with the desire of her late husband.

Klondike Gold in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Within the past few days gold bars valued at nearly $800,000 have been received at the United States Mint in this city from the Government Assay Office in Seattle. The gold is light in color, and came entirely from the Klondike. It was stated at the mint that about $1,800,000 in gold bars will come here from Seattle within the next few weeks.

SPANIARDS MADE NO FIGHT

A Chance to Inflict Heavy Losses on Our Troops Thrown Away in Puerto Rico.

COWARD EVACUATED PONCE

All Our Men First Landed Might Have Been Crushed by a Skillful Commander—Rejoicing of the Natives.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 3.—Had the Spaniards been enterprising they could have administered some severe punishment to the American invading forces here. For a week after the first landing was made at Guanica we had small detached bodies at various little points, miles from support, which might have been surprised and cut to pieces or captured, had the enemy been bold and dashing.

With but two regiments ashore guarding our base, and without cavalry or guns, Col. Hulings, with two battalions of the Fourth Pennsylvania, advanced out on the main road to San Juan, over which the Spaniards retreated, and established two companies at Juan Diaz, eight miles away. Six companies were held in reserve in the rear of the town.

Considering the force at his command, Col. Hulings disposed his men admirably, but the Spaniards, who at first considerably outnumbered Col. Hulings's force, could at any time have flanked him. The broad fields which stretch away on each side of the military road are covered with growing sugar cane, from six to ten feet high, and would afford shelter to an army corps. But the Spaniards did not attempt to molest the invaders, although they must have had plenty of information regarding our location and numbers. They did not even attempt to waylay the little detachments which Col. Hulings sent out on the various roads for reconnoitring purposes. Occasionally these reconnoitring parties would run into a Spanish outpost and retire, but the next day, when the reconnoissance in force would reach the spot the Spaniards would have disappeared.

Spanish Commander a Coward.

Evidences were continually found between Juan Diaz and Coama, fourteen miles beyond, of contemplated resistance, which had been abandoned at the sight of our uniforms. Bridges were found ready for mining, trenches were begun and abandoned. The Spaniard seems to fight best when his back is against the wall. It was so at Santiago; it will probably be true here. He seems to dread the first onset, but once the fighting is begun, he shows an utter indifference to death. Thus, without striking a blow, the main Spanish force which had been stationed here retreated all the way to Aibonito, while the small garrisons in the towns and villages, after committing all sorts of depredations and terrorizing the inhabitants, were all drawn in at that point.

Perhaps it is no small wonder that they grew faint-hearted when confronted with the Americans, who had dealt them such heavy blows by land and sea, but it must also be said in their defense that San Martin, their commander here, was considered a rank coward for evacuating Ponce, and it took the Spanish troops some time to rally after the demoralizing example set by him. When Otega, his superior, took command, San Martin was sent to San Juan under arrest.

The wholesale desertion of the volunteers doubtless contributed also to the early demoralization of the regulars. It is a tribute to the soldiers of Spain, however, that not one of them deserted. The volunteers are a poor lot. Most of them are natives or Spaniards anxious to get into the public service. They joined the volunteers because no man can live on the public in any capacity in Puerto Rico unless he is enrolled as a volunteer. With the prospects of immediate American control over the island, these people took the first opportunity of deserting.

Quick to Change Allegiance.

A French ship Captain, who was at Guanica when the first landing was made there, says he heard volunteers denouncing the "American pigs" that day with abundant Spanish profanity, who two days later were greeting our soldiers at Ponce with profuse protestations of friendship for us and maledictions upon Spain and everything Spanish. These two-faced wretches are simply timeservers. Many of the Spaniards of the better class make no such protestations, although they are genuinely glad that the end of Spanish rule, with its exactions and oppressions, is at hand. They do not forget that they are Spaniards, proud of a race whose achievements were so many and so great; and they view with grief the final ruin of Spain's military glory.

The writer lodged one night last week at the hacienda of a rich sugar planter, just outside of Juan Diaz. The planter was a Spaniard. His wife and children were born in Spain. They were rather frigid at first, but when they ascertained that the writer and his companion were correspondents, not officers, they gradually became more genial, and, after disposing of a bottle of fine old Madeira, the old gentleman actually wept. Not, he said, because the Americans were to possess the fair Island of Puerto Rico. He had been in America, and fully realized that with our conquest would come progress and many advantages to the inhabitants. He wept, he said, because the Spanish soldiers had basely deserted their flag and dishonored their country. To be defeated, to yield to superior force—that was honorable. But to flee—that was disgraceful. Then, as his eyes lighted up, he said: "But Otega and Macias will retrieve the national honor. They will fight. They may die, but they will fight."

It was strange to hear this Spaniard, who honestly rejoiced because of the prospective American conquest, bewail the fact that thus far the invasion had been bloodless. He desired to see the island conquered, not surrendered.

Little Desire for Independence.

The Puerto Rican natives, especially the poorer classes, have given us the most enthusiastic welcome. They had dreamed for years of the time when the hand of the oppressors would be removed from their throats; and now it has come. With the exception of a few of the rich, they seem to care little about the independence of the island. The old revolutionists, ambitious for political power, inquire anxiously if we will retain possession of the island and shout enthusiastically for "Puerto Rico Libre," but the great majority cares but little for independence, perfectly satisfied with the conviction that we have come to drive out the Spaniards.

Last Tuesday the writer accompanied a reconnoitring expedition under Gen. Roy Stone of Pennsylvania into the mountains north of Ponce. It was remarkable in more ways than one. Gen. Miles had ascertained that the enemy's position at Aibonito was almost impregnable, and he had decided to turn the left flank of the Spanish position by landing Gen. Brooke's force at Arroyo, and thence moving his column to Cayoy, in the rear of the Spanish position at Aibonito. The advisability of a movement by our left flank was also discussed. This could be done if the road across the mountains to Arecibo, on the north coast, was passable.

Gen. Roy Stone Reconnoitres.

The reports were that there was a fine carriage road from Utuado to Arecibo. The only question was as to the character of the road as far as the former point. Gen. Stone volunteered to make the reconnoissance. He took with him several men of the Signal Corps, four newspaper correspondents in carriages, armed with Remingtons, and C Company of the Second Wisconsin. The start was made at noon.

The road led straight up to the tip of the mountain for ten miles, and the infantry company was soon far behind. The carriages were drawn by native ponies, and went up the mountain on a gallop, except when the reckless drivers stopped to breathe the animals. It was right into the heart of the enemy's country. The road rises to an altitude of five thousand feet, and is an extension of the military road from San Juan to Ponce, which cost 25,000,000 Spanish pesos. Even to the top it is a marvelous piece of engineering. At times it is hewn out of the solid rock, hanging over sheer cliffs a thousand feet deep. At others it crosses gorges with stone bridges. The [illegible] of the Alps, though bolder, is not more beautiful. Everything [illegible]

road is ended; and then we started on to Adjuntas, ten miles off. The drivers drove like Jehus. The vehicles had no brakes, and the little ponies, on the descent, were on the "dead run" to keep away from the wheels. Bounding, turning, swaying, now an inch from a precipice on but two wheels, and now swinging into the side of the cliff, the occupants holding on for dear life, the vehicles went at a tremendous pace, as the drivers whipped on their mad beasts. One false step, a stumble, would have sent us whirling off into space. Few Western stage drivers could have safely accomplished this feat.

Bombarded with Bouquets.

After one more ascent we went tearing down into the town. Rapid as had been our progress, word of our approach had preceded us; and, as we drove in, still at a gallop, women and children lining the streets bombarded us with bouquets of roses, fuschias, and wild flowers, while the men who formed the background cheered the Americans and cried "Down with Spain!"

We were hailed as deliverers. This quaint little town up in the mountains has a picturesque little square, or plaza, where the people congregated to cheer and welcome us. They had some American flags which they had made themselves. These they waved aloft. The Alcalde welcomed Gen. Stone formally, and the latter made the assembled populace a speech from the veranda of the Town Hall. In their enthusiasm the people could not wait for the translation. At every sentence they cheered. Then they cheered the translation.

It was dark when the formalities were over, and every citizen constituted himself a reception committee, beseeching the members of our party with invitations to dinner. Gen. Stone finally accepted the invitation of a rich Englishman, who had lived there fifty-four years. His children spoke nothing but Spanish and French, and the old gentleman was so delighted that he could himself still speak English that he would not take no for an answer.

"I was afraid I had forgotten my native language," said he, speaking slowly and as if groping for his words. "Of course I read English books, but no one here speaks English, and the words sound strange to me. It is like a memory of a former existence to hear you talk. But, oh, so pleasant to the ear. I thank God an English-speaking people has come at last."

Council of War Held.

The correspondents insisted upon going to the hotel, taking with them half a dozen natives who had been particularly pressing in their invitations, and we had dinner with half the town at the doors and windows. Our guests wanted to drink our healths at every pause in the conversation and several times during each of the courses. They appeared intensely grieved when we declined to sample all the different kinds of wine they offered.

After we had finished, the natives began to show alarm. They had supposed that many troops were just behind us. Two hunderd Spaniards had retrated through the town in the morning and the natives feared they would return. We informed them that our troops would be up in an hour or more, though we knew they were miles behind. After a council of war Gen. Stone decided to suggest gently to the natives the advisability of their maintaining a line of outposts around the city, pending the arrival of our troops. This they readily agreed to do, while we arranged our sleeping quarters so that, if the necessity arose, our little force would be able to make at least a show of resistance.

But the enemy did not appear. The people remained in the streets and the open-air cafés about the plaza until the morning, singing and making merry. Several times crowds came under our windows and they awoke us with cheers. When we returned the next day we were charged $45 for the trip; but it was worth the money.

As to the genuine joy of the native inhabitants over our coming there can be no doubt; and when this island is ours we will possess one of the garden-spots of the globe. Columbus spoke truly when he said in 1493 that it was an earthly paradise. From the ocean the island looks like a sea of hills. The rough, mountainous country is in the centre, the main chain, the Cayoy Mountains, extending across it from east to west. Another chain, the Yuguilla Mountains, runs from Cape San Juan to Arecibo; but the foothills are all laced with little streams running through broad savannahs that would make the heart of an American farmer throb with pleasure.

The soil is a rich deep loam; and the mountain rocks are mostly limestone. Sugar plantations in the bottom-lands and cocanut and coffee plantations on the hills greet the eye everywhere.

MASSACRE OF PUERTO RICANS.

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PONCE, PUERTO RICO, Aug. 15.—White flags flutter at the Spanish and American outposts and all is quiet. The first report of outrages by the Spaniards within their lines was brought to the headquarters of Gen. Wilson to-day by a priest who headed a deputation from Ciales, twenty miles northeast of Utuado.

The inhabitants of the place raised an American flag after the Spanish troops had left. The troops returned, tore down the flag and macheted ninety of the inhabitants. This occurred on Saturday. The priest appealed to the Americans for protection, but the latter are powerless to interfere in the present circumstances, even though a reign of terror be inaugurated.

The Chester with the First Engineers, Col. Griffin, arrived to-day. Batteries A and C of the Pennsylvania Light Artillery, the Governor's troop and Sheridan troop disembarked from the Manitoba and are camped on the outskirts of the town. No disposition of these troops has yet been decided upon. The Columbia will sail to-night for New York, via St. Thomas and Key West.

The warships Puritan, Terror, Prairie, Gloucester, Wasp, Leyden, and Annapolis will go to Guanica to-morrow, and will remain there until they receive further orders. The harbor there is a good one.

COURTESY AT SAN JUAN.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 16.—The American cruiser New Orleans attempted to enter the harbor at San Juan de Puerto Rico yesterday under a flag of truce, with a notification of the signing of the protocol, but was unable to do so on account of the sunken wreck at the entrance. Her Captain went ashore in a small boat and was graciously received by Captain General Macias, who accepted an invitation to dine on board the cruiser.

Gen. Miles and his staff, escorted by Troop A of New York, will visit Gen. Wilson at the front to-morrow, and may remain for several days.

DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

Major General John R. Brooke to be Placed in Command.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Arrangements are being made at the War Department for the establishment of a new military department on the Island of Puerto Rico similar to those recently established in the Province of Santiago de Cuba and in the Philippines.

The new department will be known as "The Department of Puerto Rico," and will be commanded by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, now with the army of occupation in that territory.

GEN. GRANT REACHES PONCE.

First Volunteer Engineers Also Arrive on the Chester.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Late to-night Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a cablegram announcing the arrival this evening at Ponce, Puerto Rico, of the transport Alamo, having on board Gen. Fred D. Grant and staff and a part of the First Kentucky, commanded by Col. Castleman.

All told, the Alamo had on board about 650 men. Gen. Corbin was also advised this evening of the arrival at Ponce of the transport Chester, with the First Volunteer Engineers.

Gen. Miles's Family Off to Join Him.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles and her daughter, who have been stopping at the Holland House, left this city last night for Charleston, S. C., on their way to join Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico. At Charleston they will go on board the transport Obdam, which is expected to start for Ponce to-morrow.

United States Buying Cartridges.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Kynoch Company of Birmingham is reported to have received [illegible]

HONE CAME HOME TO DIE

Twelfth Regiment Corporal on Sick Leave Succumbs at Roosevelt Hospital.

HIS OFFICERS ARE BLAMED

His Mother Says His Death Was Brought About by Negligence, Bad Water, and Insufficient Food at Chickamauga.

Philip Hone, a Corporal of Company H of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and a great-grandson of Philip Hone, Mayor of New York City in 1825 and 1826, died at Roosevelt Hospital Monday from illness contracted while with his regiment at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. During the few days preceding his death, Corp. Hone related to his mother and sisters what purported to be an account of the treatment he had received at the camp, to which he attributed the ailment which he realized would end fatally. It is probable that his mother and her friends will make complaint at Washington, charging several officers at the camp with culpable negligence and indifference.

At the hospital, the mother, who is a widow, was told her son had died of typhoid fever. He was home on a furlough, obtained with great difficulty and permitting an absence of ten days from camp. Toward the end of the furlough his mother, seeing his precarious condition, begged an extension of time. For a while it seemed that her efforts would not be successful, and the young man grew impatient and declared he would return from his sick bed to camp if no extension was granted, as he would not be classed as a deserter. The morning he was removed to the hospital notification that his leave had been extended for another twenty days was received through the mail.

"They have killed my boy," was the constant cry of the sorrowing mother at her home, 175 West Eighty-first Street, yesterday. Through her tears she related what she had heard her son say about the treatment he had received in camp and why he thought his sickness was due to neglect of the officers and Surgeons.

It appears that he had been a member of the National Guard for eight years, since he was eighteen years old. At the call for volunteers he was one of the first to enlist. He accompanied the regiment to Peekskill, and later to Camp Thomas.

Says He Was Starved to Death.

"My boy was literally starved to death," Mrs. Hone said yesterday. "That is exactly what a nurse at the hospital told me. He was nothing but skin and bones, and when he came up from the camp he was so worn out and emaciated that the fever just took him away easily. If he had come to us sooner we might have saved him. Dr. George M. Parker of Roosevelt Hospital said to me: 'If I could have taken him one week before he came we could have saved his life.' We sent him in camp boxes and bundles of food, but, of course, he could not live on that. He had money, but it was a long way to the nearest place where good meals could be procured.

"The water the boys drank at camp, Philip told me, was as dark and dirty as his leggins. It tasted bad, and the boys were afraid of it, but they were drilled six hours a day, and would come into camp with their tongues actually hanging out. They had to drink something.

"At first, Philip told me, the authorities of the regiment or the camp, I do not know which, used to boil the water and serve it when cooled. But after a time they got lazy and told the boys to boil it for themselves. Many of them did so, and after boiling a supply would leave it in bottles in their tents. Just so soon as they went to drill afterward some one would steal the bottles and the boys, coming back in an agony of thirst, would try the dirty water."

Mrs. Hone also said her son had told her of occasions when he got but two hard biscuits and two potatoes for his day's rations. He had mentioned how the troops were drilled six hours a day. This applied to the volunteers, whose officers wanted to get them to compare well with the regular troops. These latter did not suffer from the demands of their officers nearly as bad. Capt. Parker, one of the regular army officers, had been placed over one company of the Twelfth, and he had been kind to the troopers. When one line was drilling Capt. Parker would allow the other to rest, but the volunteer officers kept them on the go for the entire six hours.

Dropped from Exhaustion.

"One day some General came to the camp," Mrs. Hone continued, quoting her son, "and a review was held. My boy was so weak that when they ordered the men to the 'double quick' he fell. He picked himself up and followed about seventy-five yards, when he fell again. He then dropped out of the ranks, and an ambulance picked him up later. Ammonia and a pill of some kind were given to him, and he was told to go and rest. That was all they would do for him.

"He felt so bad he dropped down under a tree, and later found he could not walk. When the boys came back from the review, he called for help, but no one went to him. Then he shrieked and screamed, and attracted the attention of Lieut. Col. Seiter, who pitched into the officers who had left him there, and ordered my boy sent to the hospital. Even the hospital was bad. There was not even a board for the sick men to lie on. No mattresses—only wire springs for a few. Many of the sick had no covering and nothing to protect them from the rain.

"Major Ward, the Surgeon, said Philip was suffering from lumbago and nervous prostration. Whatever it was, he got worse, and asked repeatedly for a furlough. He did not get it, and was drooping steadily, until Capt. A. V. Z. Post gave him a line as permission to leave, and said he would send his furlough after him."

While in Camp Thomas Hone's company was presented with a silk flag made by his sisters and their friend, Miss Cecilia Bull. The young ladies had also gathered 100 four-leaved clovers to supply the entire Company H with the emblems of good luck. Hone had always been a great favorite in camp and in town. He had attended Trinity School of this city and the Burlington Academy, New Jersey, and had assisted his father before the latter's death, in 1895. Since that time until he enlisted he had been in the advertising business.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, Saturday, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It is expected some of the Twelfth Regiment men on furlough here and some of the old regiment will attend and see that military honors are rendered. The interment will be at Greenwich, Conn.

SIXTY-NINTH'S SICK SUFFER.

Mrs. J. J. Gest of Cincinnati Says It Is Without Hospital Tents at Fernandina.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Mrs. J. J. Gest of this city, who has made a tour of inspection of the army camps of the South under the auspices of the Army and Navy League of Cincinnati, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of the troops in the way of hospital supplies, has just returned from a three weeks' inspection. While commissioned especially to look after Ohio regiments, she extended her observations through the camps of other troops. She reports an immediate and crying need in the camp of the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York, now at Fernandina, Fla. Mrs. Gest found that regiment entirely destitute of hospital tents and with not one-half enough medical supplies. The sick are occupying their own tents, which are without floors, and fever patients have the earth for their bed. The sick men have no clothing but their uniform.

There are, she reports, no sheets, cots, shirts, tubs, nor towels, and an absolute lack of the most ordinary appliances for the sick. The only fund for the purchase of milk, ice, and other things for the sick is, she adds, derived from the profits of the regimental canteen. Mrs. Gest says the location of the camp is delightful, and she is sure the suffering from sickness will be greatly reduced as soon as the urgent needs of the soldiers can be supplied.

Private J. Scanlan Dies of His Wound.

Private James Scanlan of the Seventy-first Regiment died yesterday afternoon in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, from a [illegible] in the battle of Santiago. He lived at 12 Olive Place, Brooklyn, with his mother and a married sister, Mrs. Thomas Gallagher, and was employed by a milk dealer named J. Parker, at Newtown. When the war broke out his family refused to allow him to enlist. He ran away from home, went South, and there joined the Seventy-first. The funeral will be at St. Francis de Sales's Church, Broadway and De la Sales Place, to-morrow morning.

Private Giesemann Dead.

Reports from Santiago received yesterday contained the announcement of the death of Private Arnold Giesemann of the Seventy-first Regiment from yellow fever. Private Giesemann enlisted in the Seventy-first on his eighteenth birthday, which he celebrated two weeks before the destruction of the battleship Maine. He lived with his mother and sister at 183 East Eightieth Street.

GEN. SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Eighteen Men Dead and 1,729 Are Sick, Principally with Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. Shafter's dispatch to the War Department to-night concerning the health conditions of his troops at Santiago reports the death of eighteen men. The dispatch in full follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 16, 1898. Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

Sanitary report for Aug. 15. Total number sick, 1,729; total number fever cases, 1,397; total number new cases, 180; total number fever cases returned to duty, 183.

Deaths, Aug. 2.—Nathan Jacobson, civilian, typhoid fever.

Aug. 3.—Private John W. Ecker, Company G, Ninth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever.

Aug. 5.—Charles E. Reidner, Tenth Infantry, yellow fever.

Aug. 6.—First Lieut. Carl Kopps, Tenth Infantry, yellow fever.

Aug. 8.—Private Roy Baners, Company C, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pernicious malarial fever; Sergt. Mat Ingomar, Troop D, Ninth Cavalry, yellow fever.

Aug. 12.—John A. Colebaugh, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, typhoid fever.

Aug. 13.—Private Joseph O. Egbert, Company F, Second Infantry, malarial fever, remittent, and diarrhoea; Private Charles McCutcheon, Company D, Ninth Infantry, intermittent fever with anemia resulting from malaria; Private Gorver Powell, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, malarial fever, complicated with dysentery.

Aug. 15.—Private John Prathcock, Battery H, Fourth Artillery, typhoid fever; Bernard J. Taylor, civilian, yellow fever; Private Eugene A. Lutz, Troop G, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, yellow fever; Private John A. Curtin, Company C, Second Infantry, malarial remittent fever; Private Joseph M. Haney, Company F, Sixth Infantry, typhoid malarial fever; Sergt. Arch Hale, Company L, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever; Private Benjamin Riley, Company M, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever; Private Fred Stetson, Company G, Second Massachusetts, diphtheria. SHAFTER, Major General.

NEW HOSPITAL AT CAMP THOMAS.

It Will Accommodate 1,200 Men and Has Nurses in Attendance.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., Aug. 16.—The new Sternberg hospital, situated near the Wilder tower, only a short distance from Lytle Station, was thrown open for the reception of the sick at Camp Thomas to-day. This hospital has accommodations for 1,200, and is the best fitted up of any in the camp.

Red Cross nurses are in attendance, and every comfort will be given the patients. Scores of men will at once be removed from the overcrowded division hospitals.

ARMY BOARD OF SANITATION.

Dr. Shakespeare and His Assistants to Visit All the Camps.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Dr. E. O. Shakespeare of this city, a member of the National Relief Commission, to-day received a commission from the War Department appointing him a Brigade Surgeon with the rank of Major.

The doctor will be Chief of Board of Sanitation, and will have two assistants, one from the regular army and one from the volunteer army. It will be the duty of the board to inspect the various military camps of the Government, to see that their sanitary condition is first class, and to remedy any defects that may exist.

THEIR BODIES COMING NORTH.

Two Slain Corporals of the 71st May Have Military Funeral.

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment said last night that he had information that the bodies of Corps. Immens and Schied of the Seventy-first Regiment, both of whom were killed at Santiago, are now on the way North, and will arrive here in about ten days.

Col. Francis expressed the opinion that the dead soldiers will probably be given a military funeral, the services being held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. This must be determined largely by the wishes of the relatives.

Deaths at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 16.—Elmer J. Gourdan, Company K, Second New York Volunteers, and John B. Brawand, Third United States Infantry, died to-day at Fort McPherson of typhoid fever. The hospital train bearing 146 sick is expected from Tampa this evening.

WANT TO FIGHT FOR CARLOS.

Pretender's Representative Here Overwhelmed with Letters from Americans Anxious to Enlist.

Ever since the report got about that Don Carlos was again plotting to overthrow the reigning dynasty in Spain, Señor R. D. Cortina, the Pretender's representative in the United States, has been overwhelmed with letters of application from people who wish to fight for Don Carlos. The letters come from every quarter, and from all sorts and conditions of men.

"Most of the applicants seem to be men of intelligence and breeding," said Señor Cortina yesterday. "Some of them are well-known in this city and in other towns throughout the country. One of the letters was from Boston, the writer being a physician. Others have come from Chicago and the Western coast, but the majority are from residents of this city. Few of the would-be warriors expect to receive officers' commissions. Nearly all offer their services as mere privates, and appear to be actuated solely by a spirit of adventure.

"The letters were of course unsolicited, and nearly all my time is occupied in explaining to the writers that we have no intention of taking recruits from this country."

FIRST BALE OF COTTON SOLD.

It Is Passed Around in Chicago and Then Sent to St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Business was suspended on the Board of Trade for a time to-day in order to auction off the first bale of cotton from the South, 1898 crop, which was presented to President McKinley by H. B. Beer of New Orleans, to be sold for the benefit of the Government Hospital service.

The bale was sold amid great enthusiasm to John Dupee for $600. He donated it to the First Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and it was bought by Mr. Zina Carter, President of the board, for $400. Mr. Carter gave it to the First Regiment again, and the bale became the property of Frank G. Logan, for $250.

He gave it to the organization which is looking after the families of the Illinois Volunteers, and it was sold on their account, Mr. P. D. Armour paying $250 for it. Mr. Armour will send it to St. Louis, where it will also be sold.

Fierce Storm Visits Utica.

UTICA, Aug. 16.—A heavy storm swept over this city this afternoon. The lightning was almost incessant for half an hour, the thunder was terrific, and the rainfall the heaviest experienced for several years. One bolt struck two elm trees in Cooper Street. The flash frightened the horse of Chief Dimbleby of the Fire Department, and the animal ran away. The Chief was thrown out and one wrist was broken. For half an hour the darkness was so great that it was impossible to see from one side of the street to the other.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought

RELIEVING HUNGRY CUBANS

Arrival of Red Cross Food in Matanzas and Havana Provinces Hailed with Joy.

HOW THEY MAKE IT LAST

Small Piece of Bacon Used to Grease a Stew of Vine Leaves—Condition of Inhabitants of Cardenas Desperate.

In regard to the Red Cross relief work in Western Cuba, G. W. Hyatt writes from Key West to Mr. Barton as follows:

"I have sent three expeditions with food to Cuba, not a large amount, say four tons in all. One small amount went to the Matanzas Province at a point near Cardenas, one to Havana Province, and the last one to the Province of Santa Clara, which will be landed near Cayo Frances, near Caibarien.

"The arrival of the food near Cardenas and in the Havana Province caused a perfect 'jubilee.' My agent says that the people husbanded the food to an extreme that none but the starving would be able to do. They would gather the tenderest parts of vines growing on trees in the forest, put some in a pot with water, boil, and when boiling cut off a very small slice, not more than two ounces, of pork or bacon, and boil with their greens, thereby very slightly greasing the entire stew. I sent them also some salt, which was a perfect luxury for them."

A letter received by Mr. Barton from M. M. Calejo, at Tampa, says:

"It is my duty to tell you that I have received a letter about the deplorable condition of Cardenas's inhabitants. They are dying with hunger, and I hope you will relieve their desperate condition soon."

The Tampa (Fla.) representative of the Central Cuban Relief Committee has written to Stephen E. Barton, under date of Aug. 13, as follows:

"Having received direct news from Cuba that the women and children there were almost naked, we thought best to ship the clothing to the island, as here it is not an article of prime necessity. There are a great number of families here in need of help until the war is over and conditions are such that they can return to Cuba and resume their former occupations, so that, could they receive some relief to tide over this time, it would be very welcome."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Hospital at Chattanooga for Soldier Members of the Order.

The Knights of Pythias of Chattanooga have opened a hospital for the accommodation of all sick soldiers that belong to that order. The Chattanooga Times says:

"The site of the hospital was well chosen—no better to be found in the city—and the medical staff is composed of prominent physicians, all of them knights. The management has petitioned the lodges in the State for financial aid, and would be pleased to receive assistance from members of the order throughout the supreme domain, as the amount of good accomplished will depend largely upon the voluntary offerings made by brother knights with which to carry on the work.

"The improvements of a permanent character that are being made at Camp Thomas would seem to indicate that, at least, a large portion of the volunteer soldiery now here are likely to be quartered at Chickamauga many months, and so long as the soldiers remain, the Pythian hospital will be a necessity.

"The first patient admitted to the hospital was from far away Maine; others have been, and are being cared for from Dakota, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Montana."

SHAFTER DISCIPLINES TROOPS.

Second Regiment of Immunes Sent Out of Santiago on Account of Its Bad Conduct.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16.—Gen. Shafter to-day ordered the Second Volunteer Regiment of immunes to leave the city and go into camp outside. The regiment had been placed here as a garrison to preserve order and protect property.

There has been firing of arms inside the town by members of this regiment without orders, so far as known; some of the men have indulged in liquor until they have verged upon acts of license and disorder; the inhabitants in some quarters have alleged loss of property by force or intimidation, and there has grown up a feeling of uneasiness, if not of alarm.

Gen. Shafter has therefore ordered this regiment into the hills, where discipline can be made more severely rigid.

In place of the Second Volunteer Immune Regiment Gen. Shafter has ordered into the city the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment of colored troops, in whose sobriety and discipline he has confidence, and of whose sturdy enforcement of order no doubt is felt by those in command.

The Olivette sailed yesterday afternoon for Montauk Point with between 200 and 300 sick. Miss Wheeler is a passenger.

Early yesterday morning a Cuban was shot by a sentry who caught him stealing commissary stores at the dock. Yesterday it was discovered that enough goods had been stolen to make three cartloads, which had been taken out surreptitiously to the Cubans in the field. The man under suspicion returned to the wharf the night before, evidently with the intention of continuing his thefts, but he was warned off.

Early yesterday morning he was again found there. When the sentry challenged him he ran, refusing to obey the order to halt. As he was likely to escape, the sentry fired and killed him.

The rainy season has now set in, with torrents daily. The troops therefore are moved none too soon, as the physicians are all agreed that the condition of the men would have been greatly aggravated by the rain, dampness, and consequent miasmas. All rejoice at the prospect of peace and an early return home.

CUBANS MUST STOP FIGHTING.

Gen. Lawton Instructed to Inform the Insurgent Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department late this afternoon posted the following, in reply to an inquiry from Major Gen. Lawton, commanding the Department of Santiago, for instructions as to the policy to be observed toward the Cubans that are within his military department:

Commanding General, Department of Santiago, Santiago de Cuba:

Replying to your message for instructions, the President directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government. You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them.

By order of the Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Shipping Spanish Prisoners Home.

J. M. Ceballos, the New York agent of the Compania Trasatlantica, yesterday received a telegram from Santiago informing him that four more steamships loaded with Spanish soldiers will sail for Spain this week. Mr. Ceballos said that all the soldiers would be away from Santiago before the first of next month.

Immunes for Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Orders have been issued for the Fourth Regiment of Volunteers, (immunes,) now at Fredericksburg, Va., to proceed to Jacksonville, Fla. It is understood that this regiment will form part of the American garrison at Santiago.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. John L. Sehon, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, Eighth Army Corps, is extended five months on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, First Cavalry, will proceed from Des Moines to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty with detachment of his regiment [illegible]

Major Samuel C. Mills, Inspector General, United States Army, will proceed to Dunn Loring, Va., for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the alleged misconduct of the members of the Third [illegible] Volunteer Infantry.

Major William H. Nicholson, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, United States Volunteers, for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the division under his command.

Major Michael F. [illegible], Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Major William B. Schofield, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, for duty and to accompany him to Manila.

The retirement from active service of Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second Infantry, as a Major, is announced, to date from Aug. 11.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John C. Greenewalt, United States Army, will proceed from Chambersburg, Penn., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report for duty to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place.

First Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the works of the Robert Poole & Son Company, Woodberry Station, Baltimore, Md., to the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Steelton, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages.

First Lieut. William Weigel, Eleventh Infantry, aide de camp, is relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence for the troops in camp at Hempstead, Long Island, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Nunez, United States Army, will proceed from Philadelphia, Penn., to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer, United States general hospital, at that place, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George R. Plummer, United States Army, is relieved from duty at the United States general hospital, Key West, Fla., and will report to the commanding officer, Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty at that point.

Leave of absence for twelve days is granted First Lieut. William G. Massarene, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry.

Majors John Jay Edson, Jr., Thomas Goodman, and Charles E. Stanton, additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, now on temporary duty under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, and by letter to the commanding General of that department, for assignment to duty with station in New York City, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Chattanooga, Tenn., will make such journeys on official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department as may be necessary between Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.

Major Solomon F. Thorn, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Major Gustave W. S. Stevens, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Post Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, United States Army, is extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aide de Camp, is extended one month.

Major Richard I. Eskridge, Tenth United States Infantry, now under treatment in the United States General Hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for medical treatment, and upon his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. William W. Walker, First Texas Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Tampa, Fla., and thence by the first United States transport to Santiago, Cuba, reporting upon his arrival to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter specified to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty: Duncan S. Werth from St. Louis, Mo., and Herbert M. Huston from Ruthven, Iowa.

Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding officer of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty under his direction.

Chaplain Theophilus G. Steward, Twenty-fifth Infantry, having arrived at Tampa, Fla., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty pending the arrival of his regiment.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Leonidas H. Mintzer, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, Sixth Infantry, now on sick leave of absence at Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General at that place for temporary duty pending the arrival of his regiment there.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Henry B. Allen, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days.

Second Lieut. George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to Middletown, Penn.

Major Frederick Von Schrader, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will at once report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank Donaldson, United States Army, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Grant, United States Army, will proceed from Buffalo, N. Y., to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to the commanding officer United States General Hospital at that post, for duty.

Major John P. Dodge, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, having reported to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. James A. Logan, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty as assistant to the Chief Commissary on his staff.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Key West Barracks, Florida, on Thursday, Aug. 18, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Capt. Abnor H. Merrill, First Artillery; Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Medical Department; Capt. Arthur Murray, First Artillery; Capt. Walter L. Smith, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Chenault O'Brien, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank W. Coe, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Thomas N. Adams, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Edward J. Blaine, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., First Artillery, Judge Advocate.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted First Lieut. Max Fleischman, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Edwin G. Beaty, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Capts. James Plunket and Charles Healy, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended to Sept. 7.

William B. Folwell, having accepted, July 29, an appointment as Second Lieutenant of infantry, United States Army, is honorably discharged the service as First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, to take effect July 28.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. William A. Pratt, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. James E. Rend, Troop I, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

Leave of absence for twenty-one days is granted Capt. Daniel J. Keefe, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Navy.

Ensign J. De P. Douw, honorably discharged from the naval service.

Passed Assistant Engineer O. W. Koester's order of the 10th modified; ordered home and to await orders, instead of to the Bancroft.

Naval Cadet R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., order of June 1 modified; detached from the San Francisco and ordered home, with leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet H. Johnston, detached from the San Francisco, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet E. J. King, detached from the San Francisco, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet J. Downes, Jr., detached from the San Francisco, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet J. J. Hannigan, detached from the Harvard, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Ensign J. H. Dayton, detached from the Lancaster, and ordered immediately to the Topeka.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Beehler, ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. Commander A. V. Wadhams, detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Naval Auxiliary force, Eighth District, New Orleans.

Ensign W. H. Buck, detached from the Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to duty with the Chicago.

Ensign F. R. Payne, detached from the St. Louis, and ordered to duty with the Buffalo.

Lieut. W. L. R. Emmet, detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered home.

Lieut. J. Beale, detached from the Harvard and ordered home.

Lieut. J. H. Dillaway, detached from the Lehigh and ordered immediately to command the Seminole.

Ensign C. N. Borden, detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Lehigh.

Movements of naval vessels: Topeka, arrived at Key West, Aug. 15; St. Paul, arrived at Montauk Point, Aug. 15; Resolute, arrived at Guantanamo, Aug. 15; Hist, arrived at Guantanamo, Aug. 15; Suwanee, arrived at Guantanamo, Aug. 15; Alvarado, arrived at Guantanamo, Aug. 15; Yale, sailed from Guantanamo for Santiago Aug. 15; Glacier, sailed from Fort Monroe for Guantanamo, Aug. 15; Yosemite, sailed from Fort Monroe for League Island, Aug. 15; Talbot, sailed from Key West for Hampton Roads, Aug. 15; Hercules, sailed from Norfolk for Key West, Aug. 16; Dolphin, sailed from Lambert's Point for Norfolk, Aug. 16.

GERMANY IS JUST TO US

Ambassador White Makes a Statement Reviewing That Country's Seeming Defiance in Philippines.

UPHOLDS HER IN ALL THINGS

Says the Germans at First Regarded Americans with Distrust, but that They Now View Us with Admiration.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, before starting at noon to-day for Homburg, where he will take the waters, made the following statement to the correspondent of The Associated Press:

"So far as I can see the state of things between Germany and the United States remains satisfactory. Throughout the war the German Government has treated us fairly; and, so far from seeing any cause for complaint on our part, it seems to me that the fairness of the German Government's attitude requires recognition.

"With regard to their sending forces to the Philippines, that matter has already been fully cleared up. There was nothing whatever in it to show ill-will toward the United States, nor was there any purpose of interfering with our war operations.

"With regard to Germany's reaching after colonies or centres of influence in the Far East, I have never hesitated to avow myself as heartily in favor of such undertakings. I regard every establishment of such spheres of influence by great civilizing powers, if they feel they can administer them without injury to their people, as a benefit to the world at large.

"Every part of the barbaric world brought into touch with civilization by an enlightened power like Germany is a clear gain not only to Germany but to the United States, and to all other civilized powers. I rejoice in the return of peace, and I believe that the conduct of the war, with such amazing vigor and effect, considering America's unpreparedness, and the deeds of heroism that marked it will do much to bring back the old German feelings of respect for the United States.

"A large proportion of the Germans had come to regard the scum thrown up to the surface during the ebullition of American activities as the entire contents of the caldron. They had taken too seriously statements regarding American life made by sensational correspondents, and had come to believe that American patriotism was dead, that the men controlling our public affairs were wretchedly incompetent, that a contemptible 'dollar worship' had destroyed all noble aspirations, that the capacity to conceive noble deeds had vanished, and that all these qualities had yielded to the passion for money-grabbing. But the Germans are thoughtful and honest, and, when they ponder the war now happily closed they will find the qualities displayed in the American civil war are to-day as active as ever. Already the newspapers in Germany are beginning to realize this.

"The full and free acceptance by the United States at the commencement of the war of the regulations established by the Paris Conference of 1856, and the fact that the American Government even went further, by imposing upon itself additional humanitarian rules, despite the declarations of Spain that she intended to resort to the old practices of warfare against American commerce and American interests generally, cannot fail to gain for us the favor of all publicists worthy the name.

"As to the public at large, if it ponders the subject it can hardly fail to be struck with the desire of the United States to be fair and just to Spain, even to be kindly, and to avoid everything that can injure her pride and sensibility. Of course there will always be current questions, some quite difficult, growing out of the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural rivalry between the United States and Germany; but I think the peace will leave us in a better frame of mind for dealing with them in a manner satisfactory to both."

DONE WITH THE REVENUE BOATS

Their Value to the Navy Department During the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Acting Secretary of the Navy to-day informed the President that, in view of the termination of hostilities, the Navy Department has no further use for the vessels of the Revenue Cutter and Lighthouse Services which were taken into the navy soon after the outbreak of the war. He recommends that they be restored to their usual duties under the Treasury Department.

There are about twenty of these vessels, and they have rendered most efficient service in the prosecution of the war as dispatch boats, patrol boats, &c. Several of them, notably the Mangrove, were especially efficient in the conduct of the naval campaign in Cuban waters.

BROOKLYN'S QUEST OF BLANCO.

The Ship Made Ready for Pursuit When His Flight Was Reported.

GUANTANAMO, Aug. 11—4 P. M.—"Clear down the awnings, recall all boats!" shouted Executive Officer Mason on the Brooklyn. Coming so quickly after the announcement of peace, the cry on the quarter deck was rather startling, but in a few minutes the men began to hustle, with smiling faces, believing evidently that the ship was going home.

Admiral Sampson had gone to the wrecks to take a look at them, and was forty miles away when Commodore Watson received a telegram ordering the Brooklyn to sea in charge of Commodore Schley. But it was not home that the ship was going, but on a chase to find the Governor General of Cuba, Blanco, who, it was learned, was trying to escape.

The Government had received word that Blanco had made all preparations in Havana to retire hastily. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry had been hastily gathered together, all the money in the public Treasury collected, and the valuables of the Church accumulated. With this wealth he intended fleeing the country, and arrangements had been made to get him out under a Red Cross flag. At just what point he would leave was not known, but the Brooklyn, with all her engines coupled and steam for eighteen knots, started along the south coast to-night at 8 o'clock. If she sights any vessel, it will be a hard matter for it to get away.

No More Need for Mines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, to-day issued orders to the officers of his department in charge of fortifications and works of defense to remove all mines, cables, and electrical apparatus connected therewith in the harbors and rivers of the United States as rapidly as the work can be performed with regard to safety. These orders are supplementary to those issued a few weeks ago. The original orders merely contemplated the temporary removal of the mines without interfering with the cable connections and electrical working apparatus on shore. Now, however, the War Department has deemed it safe and expedient to remove entirely all the submarine defenses of the coast lines of the United States harbors.

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?
Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.
Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wanamaker's

See These

THEY are model gowns that have served their purpose as models, and now seek a more useful usefulness as matters of adornment.

Skilled artists of our own have, in some of these, claimed rivalry with the most famous designers of Europe whose productions are shown side by side with theirs. The choice is for you.

They are tailor-made, dinner, reception, and evening gowns, and they are utterly beyond masculine description. Art in Dress can go no higher. The advertiser, rather than seek an inglorious refuge in mere adjectives, must perforce be dumb.

You must see these gowns and allow them to speak for themselves. To their own persuasive beauty is added the eloquence of such reductions as these:—

From $80 to $30
From $100 to $45 and $50
From $150 to $60
From $175 to $75
From $225 to $90
From $275 to $125
From $350 to $150

Second floor, Broadway.

Golf Capes A LOT of new ones, made in New York from some specially selected Scotch shawls. There others here made up from materials, imported and domestic, rather more of the every-day sort, but most are of our own exclusive ideas, both in substance and style.

The season of cool mornings and evenings is at hand. You will need one of these capes.

Prices are $10, $12 and $15 for those in domestic cloths. The others are $16, $18 and $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Brass Bedsteads Worth a Half More A LOT made expressly for this August sale has just come in. They have headboards 56 in. high, and swell footboards 38 in. high; cast brass goose-necks, mounts and knobs. Regularly they would bring $37.50. For this sale $25. Twenty-five ready for immediate delivery.

We are showing, in addition to the special offering mentioned, about fifty other sorts in all brass, with prices beginning at $15 and running up to $125.

Fourth floor.

Three Good Offerings in Clothing for Men FIRST—A collection of 70 sack suits in neat worsteds and cheviots, cut in the best style and well made and finished. They are $15 and $18 qualities. Choose at $10.

We've sold many hundreds, but are still in good supply, of those very popular $10 blue serge suits. You cannot match them at the price. A thousand men have tried to do so and presumably failed.

Just a hundred linen crash vests. Take them at a half dollar each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Maids' and Nurses' Caps and Aprons SOME new and pretty styles are shown. The aprons are of excellent quality white lawn, liberally cut and nicely trimmed. Some at 25c., and others up to $2.25. Maids' caps, 10c. to 65c.; Nurses' caps, 15c. to 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

R. P. PORTER A COMMISSIONER.

He Will Report on Commercial Laws in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the last general census of the United States, has been appointed a Commissioner to examine and report upon the finances, banking systems, and customs laws of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WIRE TAPPER BUSSIE A VICTIM.

He Has an Electrician Arrested in Chicago for Cheating Him.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Had Charles J. Bussie's plans been carried out he would have made many dollars, but his air castles tumbled about his ears and left him $3,000 poorer than he was before he became ambitious. Mr. Bussie was going to tap the New York telegraph wires and beat the races. Instead, he declares, the electrician, Joseph Moffatt, whom he employed to do the tapping job, turned upon him and got his good money before he had had time to make one single bookmaker his victim.

Moffatt is in a cell at Police Headquarters. He was arrested by Detectives Elliott and Towsley this morning on complaint of Mr. Bussie.

CATTLE PLENTY IN ALASKA.

W. W. Weare of Chicago Denies Statements to the Contrary.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—W. W. Weare is at a loss to know what is behind the statement of W. H. Harrah of Sedalia, Mo., in regard to the gold fields of Alaska. He says the statement that there is no fresh meat in Alaska is absolutely false, as is also the remark about there being no business in Dawson City and St. Michael.

"If the statement of Mr. Harrah is true, I would like to know why all the cattle have gone in there over the trail. I paid a draft to Barrett and Henderson two weeks ago, which was issued in Dawson July 4, amounting to $10,000. I know of other herds of from 100 to 300 head that have gone to Alaska. The barge Stockum took 1,500 head of cattle to Dawson, and another large herd went up on the Wil-

WOMAN MURDERED IN HOTEL

Body of Miss Emeline Reynolds Found in the Grand Hotel in Broadway.

KILLED WITH A LEADEN BAR

S. J. Kennedy, a Dentist, Under Arrest—Robbery the Supposed Motive—Jewels and Money Gone—Kennedy an Old Acquaintance.

Miss Emeline C. Reynolds, twenty-one years old, whose parents live in Mount Vernon, but who had been living for nearly two years in a flat at 370 West Fifty-eighth Street, was found murdered yesterday morning in a room on the fourth floor of the Grand Hotel at Broadway and Thirty-first Street. Her head had been frightfully battered with a piece of lead-sheathed cable, which was found lying near her body. One of the blows had broken her neck. In various parts of the room were mute evidences of a cold-blooded murder of the most brutal kind. The rings had been stripped from the girl's fingers, the earrings had been torn from her ears, and her satchel, lying cut open beside her, pointed to the motive for the crime.

The killing, considered merely as a piece of butchery, was fine art. Life had been quickly and quietly snuffed out, and the murderer fled without awakening even the sleepers in the rooms adjoining. But in providing against possible detection the murderer may have made mistakes. Within five hours after the crime was discovered the police had arrested Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, a dentist at 60 West Twenty-second Street, who lives at New Dorp, S. I. A strong chain of circumstantial evidence has been welded about him.

The body was found in Room 84 at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning by a chambermaid. The door of the room was unlocked. The body lay on the floor near the bed, face downward, with arms thrown upward as if to ward off a blow. It was fully and handsomely dressed. About the head was a pool of blood, which had saturated the heavy carpet, and in which the light brown hair was straying. The bed had not been disarranged, nor had the furniture been disturbed. Beside a damask sofa on the opposite side of the room was another crimson blotch on the carpet.

On a table in the centre of the room stood an empty champagne bottle and two glasses.

Bludgeon Carefully Prepared.

On the floor near the door lay a section of lead-covered wire cable, such as is used in underground electric work. One end was wound with insulating tape, such as linemen use in making joints. The piece of cable was fourteen inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with a wire about one-eighth of an inch in diameter running through it. One end was so bent that it formed a convenient handle. The formidable weapon had evidently been prepared with care.

The ghastly find was at once reported at the hotel office by the terrified maid. Proprietor Leland informed the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Police Capt. Price hastened to the hotel with all his precinct detectives, and after a hurried inspection, notified Chief of Detectives McClusky, who soon arrived with a squad of Headquarters men.

The unraveling of the mystery was slow. There was no sign of any struggle. The blinds on the two windows which faced Thirty-first Street were not drawn. There were no bloodstains on the furniture or washbasin.

The investigation and autopsy by Coroner Bausch and Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon developed the fact that death had taken place about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Two lacerated scalp wounds, each about two inches in length, were found on the left side of the head, one just back of the apex of the skull and the other two inches further back. The weapon had not broken the skull. Death resulted from a fracture of one of the cervical vertebrae.

Valueless $13,000 Check Found.

Basing their opinion on the finding of two pools of blood, the police said that the woman had been struck while reclining on the sofa, and had staggered across the room to the spot where she was found. The right ear was lacerated as if an earring had been torn from it. The only article of jewelry found was an inexpensive locket.

In the woman's corsage was found $9 in money and a check on the Garfield National Bank for $13,000, made out in the name of Emma Reynolds by "Dudley Gideon," dated Aug. 15, and indorsed by S. J. Kennedy. The check was found to be worthless. There was also found a card showing that the girl had taken lessons at the American Academy of Dramatic Art in May last, an order for photographs, and a number of blank contracts for a publication entitled "Literature of All Nations," in ten volumes, with the printed name E. C. Reynolds as the canvasser. The last find was a piece of paper, on which was written "Mrs. E. C. Reynolds, 370 West Fifty-eighth Street."

Came to Hotel Alone.

A questioning of the hotel attendants developed the following facts: The woman entered the hotel on Monday afternoon. She was alone but registered as "E. Maxwell and wife, Brooklyn." She was noticeably handsome, a pronounced blonde, slightly below medium height and was tastefully dressed—wearing a light waist, a linen skirt, a green silk petticoat, and a straw hat, trimmed with bright flowers. The clerk noticed that she wore large diamond earrings and a diamond a ruby ring. Her only baggage was a small hand satchel with a clasp of a peculiar screw pattern.

The young woman soon had dinner and left the hotel. Between 5 and 6 o'clock she returned, accompanied by a man, apparently thirty years old. He wore a dark blue suit, straw hat, and had a dark mustache. Shortly after 6 o'clock the man ordered a bottle of champagne, which Davis brought to Room 84.

The couple left the hotel about 7 o'clock and returned about midnight. Patrick Lenahan, the night elevator boy, gave the same description of the man as did the other employes.

Her Mother Arrives Ignorant.

The woman was never seen again alive. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Lenahan saw the man going town the stairs on the Broadway side; "sneaking down," Lenahan explained to the police. But he thought little of it at the time.

Detectives went to the Fifty-eighth Street house mentioned on a card found on the dead woman's person. They brought back Margaret Adams, a colored servant. She identified her mistress and fainted. Later she said that the dead woman was married to a man named Reynolds, and had lived in the Fifty-eighth Street house for eighteen months. Her husband visited her periodically, and the woman sold books. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Reynolds said she was going to hunt a new house, and left the flat at 5 o'clock in high spirits. That was the last she saw of her. It was later denied by the girl's mother that Emeline was married.

An investigation easily proved that the thirteen-thousand-dollar check was worthless. It was found, however, that Kennedy, the indorser, had a small account in the bank.

While the investigation was progressing a message arrived in the Fifty-eighth Street house. It read: "Will come to-night. Have been very busy. M. B. M." Soon afterward there arrived the girl's mother and little brother from Mount Vernon. The mother was met by reporters and told of the murder of her daughter. Then, between the sobs of the mother, the life story of the dead girl was told.

Emeline Reynolds was a daughter of Edward Reynolds. He was a prosperous Mount Vernon builder, but the ambitious girl desired to make her way alone in a great city. She came to New York two years ago to study for the stage, but had not been here long before she was selling books. She worked chiefly among bankers and brokers, and in her work met Maurice B. Mendham, a Broad Street broker, who lives at 127 East Seventy-second Street, the man who was known by the colored servant as her husband. Later on, while having her teeth attended, she became acquainted with Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy.

She has a brother who is a Corporal in Company E of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, at Camp Black, and three younger sisters.

She visited her home in Mount Vernon nearly every Sunday, and her parents thought she was prospering handsomely in her business, as she had [illegible] in the Mount Vernon Bank. Mrs. Reynolds's story, which caused Kennedy's arrest, was as follows:

"Emeline came to my house last Thursday. She said then that Dr. Kennedy wanted $500 to put on a horse race for her, and that she would get $4,000 out of the transaction. She said she had already drawn the money from the bank. She said she was to meet Dr. Kennedy at 6 o'clock on Monday to give him the money, and I gave her a little satchel to carry the money in. Her little brother had a toothache, and she advised me to bring him to New York to-day to Dr. Kennedy. I arrived at the house to-day, and reporters told me she had been killed."

The mother then identified the satchel, and said she had explained the mechanism of the little screwlike lock.

Kennedy Denies Everything.

Dr. Kennedy was arrested at 3:30 o'clock by Detective Sergeant Vallely just as he was preparing to leave his office. He took his arrest coolly. He was taken at once to the Thirtieth Street Station and arrived there soon after Edward Reynolds, the father of the dead girl. Kennedy denied everything save that he knew Miss Reynolds.

Kennedy is twenty-five years old and conducts a prosperous business with his father. He has a wife and one child. When arraigned he wore a felt hat, but the rest of his clothing was similar to that described by the hotel employes.

Kennedy's Iron Nerve.

Kennedy is a rather handsome man of the dark type. He bore the ordeal of examination and identification with perfect composure. Five times he stood up in a line of men and was picked out as the man who had been seen with Miss Reynolds at the Grand Hotel, and he did not move a muscle of his face.

The most extraordinary feature of the case, the police say, is that a man of Kennedy's evident refinement and intelligence, and with his thorough knowledge of anaesthetics and poisons, should choose for murder such a clumsy leaden bludgeon.

He was positively identified by five employes of the hotel: Mary Higgins, the chambermaid; Charles McCurry, the head waiter; Stephen Burns, a waiter; J. A. Davis, a bell boy, and Patrick Lenahan, the elevator boy.

Maurice Mendham, the friend of Miss Reynolds, called at the station house with his lawyer during the examinations. He said he had not seen Miss Reynolds for several days. Before he left the station house Kennedy, who seemed to know him, turned to him and said:

"You've got me into a hell of a lot of trouble."

Mendham did not answer.

Kennedy was locked up, and will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court to-day.

Valuable Jewels Missing.

A police search of Miss Reynolds's former apartments showed that all her jewelry was gone. Margaret Adams, the servant, said Miss Reynolds always carried a chamois-skin bag of jewelry at her waist under her clothing. This was not found. The earrings taken from her ears were said to be worth about $2,000, and the rings she wore were very valuable.

At 11 o'clock last night Capt. Price said he thought Kennedy was weakening. Beyond that, however, he would say nothing. The body of the dead girl was taken to Kennedy's undertaking establishment, on West Broadway, last evening.

Dr. Kennedy is said to be quite popular in New Dorp, where he lives with his father and mother. Every one there speaks in the highest terms of him and no one believes him guilty. His father says Kennedy was at home for breakfast yesterday morning, and was in good spirits. The last boat for Staten Island which connects with train or trolley for New Dorp leaves Whitehall Street at 12:20.

The elder Dr. Kennedy said that his son never, so far as could recollect, wore a blue suit or straw hat. He invariably wore black clothing. Two detectives from Headquarters visited the New Dorp house last night and searched the prisoner's belongings.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Annual National Tournament Begins at Newport with 53 Contestants.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The annual National lawn tennis tournament began here to-day with fifty-three contestants. It was an ideal day for playing, and nobody would have complained if it were not that the drawings turned out unsatisfactorily. Whitman, Wrenn, Ware, Fischer, and Millett were all on one side of the tournament. Ware and Fischer were drawn together in the preliminary round, the winner playing Millett in the second round, while Wrenn is to meet Whitman in his second match. However, though this arrangement was objectionable to the players, it just suited the spectators, as it insured every day a match as exciting as the finals.

The doubles match—East vs. West—was the match of the day. Wrenn and Whitman representing the former section against Ward and Davis. The Eastern pair were picked as winners, but the Westerners put up a surprisingly strong game, and brought forth continued applause by their brilliant net work and careful lobbing. They played better together than Wrenn and Whitman, and took the first two sets before their opponents reached their form. In the third set the Eastern team improved materially.

The best single match, started at 10:30, was that between Belden of Minneapolis and E. R. Marvin of Harvard. The latter played better than the score indicates. All the matches were slow in starting.

The important match of the afternoon was that between Fischer and Ware. Both men were picked as having excellent chances for the championship, and it was looked upon as regrettable that they should meet so early in the tourney. Fischer was outplayed at every point, and Ware's stock, which had fallen off a little after his defeat by Whitman at Longwood, has gone up considerably.

Whitman had an easy time with Brice, but Millett found an unexpectedly strong opponent in H. T. Cole. The surprise came when the latter won the first set, 6-4. Millett, however, took the next three sets without difficulty.

An interesting feature of the afternoon was the reappearance upon the court of J. F. Talmage, who has been out of tennis for a couple of years. He had the misfortune to draw with G. L. Wrenn, Jr., who beat him in straight sets.

With the exception of the Ward-Sheldon match, the preliminary round is completed and five matches in the final round have been played. This progress means that with good weather the finals will be played next Monday.

To-morrow the big match will be the championship in doubles, Ward and Davis challenging the present champions, Ware and Sheldon, and the result is the subject of much speculation to-night. Summary of to-day's play:

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

Avery beat Keyes by default.
Belden beat Marvin, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.
Clothier beat Still, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
Bramhall beat Wheeler, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.
Ewer beat Cooke, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.
Brownell beat Emery, 6-4, 6-2, 2-6, 6-0.
Carleton beat Whitbeck, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.
Codman beat Cross, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.
S. Ware beat Foulke by default.
Stevens beat Miles, 6-0, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.
Fitzgerald beat Grant by default.
G. W. Lee beat Auchincloss, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.
Willing beat W. C. Grant by default.
Davis beat Plummer, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.
Freschman beat Miller by default.
Ware beat Fischer—6-2, 6-4, 6-1.
Millett beat Cole, 4-6, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.
Whitman beat Brice, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0.
Davidson beat Freshman, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

FIRST ROUND.

Bond beat Harris, 6-0, 6-2, 6-0.
Forbes beat Little, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.
Wrenn beat Talmage, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.
Budlong beat Wright, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Paret beat McKittrick, 8-7, 6-4, 8-6.

DOUBLES, EAST VS. WEST.

Ward and Davis (West) beat Wrenn and Whitman, (East,) 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—In a stiff southwest wind the fleet of thirty-footers raced this afternoon for the cup offered by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and a most exciting event it was. The Dyer's Island course was used, and the start was at 3:08. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:24:09	2:16:09
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:24:40	2:16:40
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:25:02	2:17:02
Wawa, R. Brooks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:35:06	2:27:06

The report to the effect that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has become a member of the cup defender syndicate is not credited here. In fact, it is denied in certain yachting circles. Capt. Nat Herreshoff visited Newport to-day and held a conference with H. B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney.

Drowned in River While Bathing.

Raymond Halchers, a baker, forty-five years old who lived at 350 East Seventy-fourth Street, was drowned last night while bathing in the East River at Seventy-seventh Street. He was with several friends, but they said they could not aid him in time. The man leaves a wife and large family of small children.

MUSTERING OUT NOW BEGINS

Orders Prepared Yesterday to Dispense with 80,000 Volunteers.

WATCHING FOR PENSION FRAUD

Every Man to be Examined as Rigidly as When He Entered the Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The mustering out of the volunteer army raised in defense of the Union against the armies of Spain practically began at the War Department to-day and will be continued until the army has been placed on a basis consistent with our present relations to the nations of the earth.

Orders were prepared to-day for the mustering out of about 80,000 volunteers, including all the volunteer cavalry and volunteer infantry in the United States at the present time and a number of batteries of artillery. The details of the order bearing on this subject have not yet been fully perfected and the officials confine themselves to general statements in regard thereto.

It was admitted that the First Regiment of Vermont Volunteers attached to the Third Army Corps encamped at Chickamauga, Ga., had been expected to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The post is the nearest one to the homes of the members of the regiment, and was selected with a view to their mustering out soon after their arrival there.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that a similar course would be followed in the case of the other volunteer regiments selected for mustering out. They would, he said, be ordered to their State capitals as soon as it could be done without danger to the interests of the Government, and mustered out of the military service as rapidly as possible.

In response to a direct inquiry on the subject Gen. Corbin said that this course would be followed in the case of the First Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry. According to the present plans, this regiment, which is now about to embark at Santiago, will be detained in the camp at Montauk Point just long enough to enable the men to get complete new outfits of clothing and to recuperate from the fatigues of the hard campaign near Santiago. It is therefore probable that after the District soldiers have been at Montauk Point a few weeks they will be ordered to Washington, D. C., and remain in service there until they are regularly mustered out.

It is known that, unless there is a decided change in the present plans of the War Department, about 100,000 volunteers will be mustered out within the next thirty days.

A formal announcement of the plans of the department on this subject is being deferred pending the receipt of certain desired information from Major Gen. Merritt, commanding the military forces in the Philippines. Advices are hourly expected from him as to his wishes in the matter. There is a large number of volunteers in the Philippines, and it is possible that it may be deemed advisable to bring them home, and, if necessary, to replace them with regulars.

The proposed reduction of the army to the extent of 100,000 men will still leave a military force of about 116,000 men, regulars and volunteers, available for all military purposes. It is believed to be the purpose of the Administration to maintain an army of at least 100,000 men until all the pending complications with Spain are finally disposed of.

"Before any troops are mustered out," said Gen. Corbin to-day, "the department will issue an order which is being made ready and which will be of the utmost importance to the soldiers and the Government. It has been generally noticed that the examinations to which the men were subjected prior to acceptance were quite severe. Some of the States complained of them as too rigid. At all events, through those severe examinations we got a high class of men physically.

"Now, before they are mustered out, these men are to go through just such another examination. Having the record of their examinations in their acceptance, the medical officers will know that they were sound when they were mustered in. The later examination will reveal whether they were wounded, sprained, hearing impaired or sight injured, and if they have suffered any disability that they know of or the physicians can find. This is to be put down in black and white, and the soldier is to sign it if he knows of no objections to it.

"Here will be a record that will be indisputable of the facts set forth if, in years later on, the man desires to secure a pension. If his health has been impaired by the service, that will appear. The soldier will not be put to expense to prove that when he was discharged he was suffering from some ailment mentioned in his papers.

"Incidentally the Government will be saved time and money. Time will be saved in the settlement of claims thus supported, and pension hunters who have not good claims will meet with difficulty in building them up to meet approval. If such a course had been adopted at the close of the war of the rebellion, much money would have been saved."

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—Sixteen thousand troops will be encamped near this city within the next ten days. Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General of the United States Army, is here personally directing the arrangements for the camp.

A trainload of 800 mules from Thoroughfare Gap reached the camp to-day. An hour later a long train containing wagons and other Quartermaster stores pulled into the camp. Major Gen. Graham and staff will arrive late this afternoon, and establish Second Corps headquarters.

Among the first troops to arrive will be the First Delaware, Second West Virginia, Tenth Ohio, and Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 16.—The Commander at Fort Ethan Allen has received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the army announcing that the commanding General at Chickamauga had been directed to make arrangements to forward the First Vermont Regiment to Fort Ethan Allen, where the men will go into camp, subject to orders from the Adjutant General. This is in accordance with the request made by Gov. Grout, and is due in a large measure to Senator Proctor's efforts. The regiment will come as soon as transportation can be secured, and will arrive here early next week and go into camp. This is the first regiment ordered home.

THE THIRD VIRGINIA'S CASE.

Findings of the Court of Inquiry to be Ready Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Major Gen. Graham, with his staff, one company of the Signal Service, the Second Division Hospital, and the Ninth Battalion of Ohio Volunteer Infantry (colored) left Camp Alger for Middletown, Penn., this morning. To-morrow one battalion of the Fourth Missouri, one battalion of the Third New York, and the baggage of one of the brigades in the second division will follow.

Gen. Butler is now in command of the camp, and the report of the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the disturbance in the Third Virginia Regiment probably will pass through his hands to the War Department. It is likely that his recommendation will determine the department's action in the matter.

Counsel for the Third Virginia concluded its case shortly before noon to-day. A number of officers from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Virginia regiments were examined. The afternoon session was opened with a statement from Lieut. Hampton, engineer officer of the division, who was the first witness introduced by the Government in rebuttal of the testimony in favor of the Third Virginia. A decision is expected Friday or Saturday. All the witnesses testified that there was no unusual disturbance.

Major Perry Belmont has tendered his resignation as Major and Inspector General, United States Volunteers. It will take effect on the 20th inst., and was caused by a rush of other business.

Aged Woman Dies in a Station.

Mrs. Augusta Levy, seventy years old, while on her way to Rockaway Beach last night in company with her son Caspar, died in the Long Island Railroad station in Long Island City. She was stricken with apoplexy. Her body was removed to the Queens Borough Morgue. She lived at 302 West Forty-second Street, Manhattan.

HOWARD GOULD'S NEW YACHT.

Question of Superiority of Inward and Outward Turning Screws Settled in Favor of the Latter.

Howard Gould's handsome new steam yacht Niagara, named after his famous sloop, now in English waters, made its first successful trial trip yesterday off the Jersey coast, when it more than realized the expectations of its own and its builders. A speed of fourteen knots an hour for six consecutive hours had been called for in the contract, which at yesterday's trial was discounted by one-fifth of a knot an hour, the shafts making 120 revolutions to the minute.

While this was gratifying to both owner and builders, it is especially significant in view not only of the previous trial trips, but of the effect which the result may have upon the minds of marine experts here and elsewhere. A discussion has for some time been going on among English marine and naval experts as to whether the screws of a twin-screw steamer should turn inward or outward. Heretofore they have invariably been made to turn outward; but Mr. Froude, an eminent English naval authority, contended that there would be an appreciable gain in power and consequently in speed if they were made to turn inward. This view so impressed itself upon certain shipbuilders and owners that many recent contracts have been let with the stipulation that the screws should turn inward. It was on this new principle that Mr. Gould's yacht was constructed, and it was with the inward-turning screws that the first trial trips—three in all—were made.

To the disappointment and surprise of all these first trips were failures. The highest speed developed was but 12 58-100 knots per hour, even with a screw revolution of 128 a minute. The result was that after the third trip it was decided to reverse the screws to the outward turn, and this accordingly was done with the result that the next trial—that of yesterday—was a gratifying success.

The yacht, which was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del., is said to be the largest private yacht ever constructed in America, being 272 feet long and having a tonnage of 1,443 87-100, and a displacement of 1,558. Her hull is of steel, and the house on the deck is of steel, covered with mahogany. On the inside she is finished throughout in different woods, and is said to be more nearly an approach to a private residence than any boat afloat. The quarters of the owner and his guests are entirely cut off from those occupied by the crew. W. G. Shackford, the designer of the boat, is her Captain. She will be put in commission at once.

On the Niagara yesterday, besides Mr. Gould and a few friends, were Henry G. Morse, President; T. Jackson Shaw, Chief Engineer, and Richard Deming, local agent of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, and Capt. Chase.

HOBSON'S TESTS RESUMED.

Experiments with Air Bags Again Prove Unsatisfactory—He Is Twenty-eight Years Old To-day.

Lieut. Hobson continued his experiments yesterday with the wrecking apparatus to be used in raising the Cristobal Colon. Shortly after 10 o'clock he arrived at Pier 18 East River and went on board the tug Standard, which, with the tug J. Fred Lohman, carrying the new air bags from Boston and other apparatus, proceeded to a point off Stapleton, S. I., where the experiments were conducted.

The various tests were mostly repetitions of those made last Friday, but Lieut. Hobson employed a new method in sinking the bags, which demonstrated their durability in a much more satisfactory manner. Instead of sinking the bags by strapping and chaining them to weights, he had them lowered in heavily ballasted crates. By this means the pressure upon them was more evenly distributed. Lieut. Hobson, however, declared that the experiments failed satisfactorily to demonstrate the lifting power of the apparatus, and further trials will be made.

The first test was with a three-ply rubber bag filled with compressed air to a pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. After some manoeuvring, this bag collapsed with a loud report. The second test was made with a four-ply rubber bag, and this also burst when containing a pressure of sixteen pounds to the square inch. The third trial was with a three-ply bag with a safety valve attachment, which exploded beneath the surface.

It was the Lieutenant's original intention to make a number of deep-water tests in the lower bay, but upon arriving at the wrecking dock he was dissatisfied with the model of a miniature ship which had been constructed to be used in the experiments. He said that the model had not been made in accordance with his directions, and ordered a new one to be built at once.

To-day is Lieut. Hobson's twenty-eighth birthday, and his friends had planned to have a demonstration in his honor. This will be impossible, however, as he starts for Trenton early this morning to make further arrangements in connection with the experiments. He said yesterday that he did not expect to start for the South before Friday morning. His mother left for home yesterday.

OUR COLONIES AT PARIS FAIR.

Commissioner General Peck Puzzled Over the Right to Space in the Colonial Building.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Commissioner General Peck is puzzling over the problem whether or not the United States' newly acquired possessions may be properly termed "colonies." If so, this country will be eligible to space in the Colonial Building of the Paris Exposition. If the islands must, on the other hand, be considered as mere territories, no space in the building can be obtained.

The Colonial Building will be for distinctively colonial exhibits. In it Great Britain will display the products of India, Canada, and her other colonies, and European nations will exhibit the wealth of their dependencies in all quarters of the earth.

Spain had applied for and been given space, but, owing to the loss of her principal colonies, will not now make so much of a showing.

Commissioner Peck is anxious to procure all the space possible, and wishes to have the original allotment of Spain, which he says she must soon relinquish. He says he would have applied long ago but for the doubt in defining the word "colonies." Mr. Peck says he has found the consensus to be that the possession of colonies is not permissible under the Constitution, and that America can have the space in the Colonial Building, but he thinks a compromise of some kind may be effected by which additional space will accrue to the United States.

The Commissioner General says he is determined that Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines shall be represented in the American exhibits. Accordingly he has sent a letter to Senator Cullom of the Hawaiian Commission, requesting him to urge the islanders to prepare suitable exhibits. Similar letters will, the Commissioner General says, be sent to the Military Governors of Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines as soon as they shall have been appointed by the President.

Lafayette's grave will be marked with a two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar monument, according to present plans, the gift of the school children of the United States. President McKinley is expected to fix a day, presumably Oct. 19, for general observance in the schools. The admission fees collected will be applied to the monument, and more than enough probably will be realized.

NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Polynesian, Capital $1,500,000, Incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The Polynesian Steamship Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, was incorporated here to-day.

The incorporators are: Daniel B. Hatch, Charles R. Flint, William M. Ivins, and Robert A. C. Smith of New York; Edwin L. Cramp of Philadelphia, J. Lamb Doty of Washington, and Camillus G. Kidder of Orange, N. J.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of

The Kind You Have Always Bought

NO DISORDER IN HAVANA

The Mangrove Bombarded Caibarien Sunday and Fought Three Spanish Gunboats.

30,000 PEOPLE FED IN A DAY

Blanco Declines to Talk About the Conditions of Peace—Annexation Favored by the Friends of Law and Order.

HAVANA, Aug. 16—4 P. M.—The city remains entirely tranquil. Everybody has resumed his ordinary duties and all are thinking only of how to recover something of what has been lost.

Conservative natives and particularly Spanish residents realize not only the expediency but the necessity of such steps as will save the social interests of the island, avoid future insurrections and prevent a complete annihilation of the wreck partially saved from revolution and war.

There is no agitation. The report that an attempt had been made to shoot the British Consul is entirely without foundation.

HAVANA, Aug. 15—9 P. M.—Official advices from Caibarien, on the north coast, about five miles from Remedios, report that the gunboat Mangrove bombarded the town on Sunday from 10 o'clock in the morning until after 1, firing eighty-seven shells at the fort and village. The Spanish gunboats Cauto and Intrepido, assisted by the gunboat Hernan Cortes, replied to the fire, the Hernan Cortes receiving three shells, one of which damaged her engines. The garrison sustained no loss and no damage was done to the village.

At 1:30 the Spanish gunboat Cauto, with a flag of truce, communicated to the Mangrove's commander the information that orders had been issued for a cessation of hostilities and that the war was finished. According to the dispatch the American officer replied: "Gracia a Dios (thank God). I am a friend of peace and will go to communicate the news to my superior."

The Mangrove Aground Sunday.

The Spaniards on board the Cauto were treated to refreshments and cigars by the Americans. The Mangrove was aground for a time on Sunday, inside the port, awaiting high tide to float her off.

On Friday last, about noon, an American boat, flying a flag of truce, carried an officer from the American warships off Manzanillo with a formal demand for the surrender of the town on the same conditions as accompanied the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba.

On the demand being refused, a bombardment was begun at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by three warships, which resulted in the destruction of sixty-five houses and the wounding of fifteen Spaniards, some seriously. This intelligence, for the time, seemed to discredit the peace rumors, which had caused the rise in the public stock, and there was a slight reaction.

An additional cause of depression was a statement made on Saturday afternoon by Gen. Blanco, presiding at a Council Extraordinary of all the members of the Colonial Government. The Governor General declared that the exact conditions agreed upon between Spain and the United States could not be known until an official dispatch was received from Madrid, but that it was doubtful whether the agreement actually reached observed all the conditions stipulated by the representatives of Spain. Gen. Blanco also announced that orders had been given by the United States Government to its military and naval forces for an immediate suspension of hostilities. In view of these announcements, the Colonial Secretaries adopted important resolutions, which thus far have been kept secret.

Annexation to Preserve Order.

The opinion is freely expressed, at least by those who realize the importance of maintaining order, that, under existing conditions, annexation to any other Government would be the best solution of the problem.

Yesterday (Sunday) and to-day are holy days of the Blessed Virgin, and the churches, theatres, and parks have been crowded with people, the city having its old-time normal aspect. It is noticeable, however, that the former roughness of tone that characterized the Havana press in all allusions to America and Americans has disappeared, although these journals still protect their dignity, and reassert their love for the mother country.

Gen. Blanco declines to grant interviews to newspaper correspondents on the situation, considering that to do so would be untimely and improper, especially under existing conditions.

Señor Fernandez de Castro, Civil Governor of Havana, who has always actively supported the free kitchens in the city, succeeded in feeding to-day 30,000 persons.

An American ship was seen Saturday morning at the entrance to Cardenas Harbor, but the American blockading vessels that were stationed there have withdrawn.

The steamer Van Burne sailed to-day for Vera Cruz with a cargo and passengers.

MOUNT PLEASANT ASSESSMENTS.

Protests by William and John D. Rockefeller Renewed.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant met to-day to hear protests against the assessments of the present year. The board sat for one hour and then adjourned until Sept. 1. This was because of the death of J. Hatfield Newman, one of the board. During the hour twenty-three protests were filed.

The largest and most important were those of William and John D. Rockefeller, who protested against their assessments upon the old grounds. William Rockefeller asked that his assessment be reduced in accordance with the findings of the court in his contest over the taxes of 1896. On his behalf it was shown that he owned about one-twentieth of the property in the town, but was assessed 25 per cent. of the total assessment.

Both brothers charged discrimination and claimed their assessments were illegal.

RUSSELL SAGE'S EXCURSION.

He Gives a Free Trip to One Thousand Poor Children.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—One thousand poor children cheered lustily for Russell Sage in this city to-night. They had just returned from a free excursion over Mr. Sage's railroad to Upton Lake Park, a pleasure resort on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad. Mr. Sage gave the free use of a train of eight coaches and the park, and sent word to Charles H. Madison, Superintendent of the Mission, to invite all the waifs in the city.

The little ones were given the free use of all the swings and merry-go-rounds at the park, and farmers sent cans of milk for them to drink. When alighting from the train to-night the children said many things about the aged millionaire which would not have displeased him had he heard them.

AT THE HOTELS.

BREVOORT.—Count L. de Bavier, China; Vicomte de Parc, Paris; Major Maitland Kirwen, England.
BUCKINGHAM.—John R. Walsh, President Chicago National Bank; Francis Fisher Kane, Philadelphia.
EVERETT.—E. Wildman, Elmira, Vice United States Consul to China.
FIFTH AVENUE.—A. H. Drimmie, Dublin; J. Bowron, Treasurer Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; R. P. Bronson, London; A. G. Boyd, Scotland; L. K. Stothart, London.
GILSEY.—Dr. Charles Sheard, Toronto Board of Health; Aldermen Craney, Saunders, Rust, and Cole, Toronto, Ontario.
HOLLAND.—George M. Pullman, Jr., and Mrs. Pullman, Chicago.
IMPERIAL.—J. J. Wetmore, Chicago.
MARLBOROUGH.—S. Comfort, United States Consul, Bombay, India.
MURRAY HILL.—Major Gen. J. W. Forsyth, United States Army, (retired;) A. Poslet, Vinaz, Paris; F. Hennicke, Berlin.
PLAZA.—W. H. McCord, Omaha.
VENDOME.—May Vokes, Chicago.
WALDORF.—N. E. Neilson, Glasgow; R. M. Warner, London; A. F. Pulido, Venezuelan Legation, Washington; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Ashton, Andrew, Rockford, Ill.; F. J. Ashton, dry goods.
Adams, G. B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; E. B. Graham, furnishing goods, 416 Broadway; Sinclair House.
Abrahamson, R., Rome, Ga., dry goods.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Fear, handkerchiefs and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Gately, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.
Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; A. Baer, notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Burger Dry Goods Company, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Burger, shoes; L. Phillips, clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Beester, E. R., Kingsland, Ark.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions and fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Back, S., & Son, New Orleans, La.; S. Back, clothing.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and dress trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Thompson, domestics and linens; Westminster Hotel.
Central Store, The, Keokuk, Iowa; F. J. Schenk, notions; A. A. Schenk, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Braum, J., Louisville, Ky., jewelry; Mrs. V. M. Lorch, jewelry; Miss Lillie Lorch, jewelry; Hotel St. Denis.
Blum Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; H. Blum, dry goods, carpets, &c.; 316 East Nineteenth Street.
Bowe & Beggs, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. John Kleatzle, carpets.
Crump, W. B., Wynnewood, Indian Territory, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.
Collat, Lumpkin & Co., Hearne, Texas; A. Kalzonstein, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Collet, Adone & Risser, Colvert, Texas; R. A. Risser, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Seidl, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Doeplitz, M., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, dry goods; E. Doeplitz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Denholm & McKay Company, The, Worcester, Mass.; T. Clarke, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.
Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. G. Huss, toys and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Calm, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; L. Scotland, notions and fancy goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.
Denholm & McKay Company, the, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Hengee, books; 2 Walker Street.
Eiseman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Friedenberg, J., Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Fain, J. A., & Co., Weatherford, Texas; C. M. Fain, general merchandise, 109 Waverley Place.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Fehr, Frank, Brewing Company, Louisville, Ky.; Frank Fehr, brewer; Hotel Waldorf.
Gibert, H., Cincinnati, Ohio; Herman Gibert, men's outfitters; 715 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Guthrie & Watson, Lexington, Ky.; J. L. Watson, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods, hosiery, and linings; 138 Spring Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. Fay, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Grand Rapids Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Miller, furniture; Continental Hotel.
Helbrun, J., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; L. S. Helbrun, millinery; Belvedere Hotel.
Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Hengerer, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Killburn, dress goods and silks, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Haas & Oppenheimer, San Antonio, Texas; M. Oppenheimer, cloaks, millinery, ribbons, and laces; 43 Leonard Street.
Hirschberg, S., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; S. Hirschberg, notions and furnishing goods; 41 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Hirsch Brothers & Co., Camden, S. C.; Gus Hirsch, general merchandise; 53 West Thirty-third Street.
Joseph, P., Connersville, Ind.; notions; Hotel Vendome.
Joseph, B., Fremont, Ohio; notions Hotel Vendome.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Pyne, dry goods, 8 Greene Street.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col., J. Garfunkle, cloaks and suits, 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Jochim Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Julius Garfunkle, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Krosby & Mattison Company, Waco, Texas; J. W. Hunter, drugs.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Lewis R. Kaufman, dry goods.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; W. O. Hatton, furnishing goods; S. W. Gerhart, notions, 89 Grand Street.
Korf, Henry, Cincinnati, Ohio, jewelry; Grand Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Columbus, Miss.; H. H. Kaufman, dry goods; 131 East Eighty-sixth Street.
Kaiser, E., Cleveland, Ohio; Robert L. White, music.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lazarus, clothing and hats; Hoffman House.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. O. Lancaster, linens; Stuart House.
Lasky, R., Aberdeen, Miss.; dry goods.
Lebauoff, M., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; M. Lebauoff, clothing.
Leonard, M. A., Saranac Lake, N. Y.; W. C. Leonard, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Bamber, carpets; 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. Lederer, J. F., & Co., McPherson, Kan.; J. F. Lederer, clothing.
Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. Campbell, ribbons and laces, 450 Broome Street.
McKenna, Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Kate McKenna, general dry goods; Gerard House.
Moses, M., Brother & Co., Scranton, Penn.; B. Moses, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. A. Cleveland, housefurnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Metropole.
Menken, J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. S. Menken, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.
Murphy & Brother, Springfield, Ohio; W. F. Walters, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Gerlach.
McNaughton, W. A., & Co., Muncie, Ind.; W. A. McNaughton, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, white goods and laces, 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Nielson, J. E., Oxford, Miss.; general merchandise; Hotel Grenoble.
North, John J., & Co., Yazoo City, Miss.; John J. North, crockery and fancy goods; 116 East Seventeenth Street.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Miss G. O'Brien, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, notions, fancy goods, and toys, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Punton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. Singer, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Gerlach.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. Chandler, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Pogue, H. & S., Company, the, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Ganspohl, upholstery goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Sternberg, fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Rosenfeld, E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Rosenfeld, piece goods; Holland House.
Rapier & Bowling, New Haven, Ky.; Sylvester Rapier, general merchandise.
Rose Dry Goods Company, Will Paint, Texas; A. Keeler, dry goods, &c.; Belvedere Hotel.
Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, notions and fancy goods; 340 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.
Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. S. Fink, white goods and laces; Belvedere House.
Roberts, Farris & Caldwell, Danville, Ky.; F. N. Roberts, dry goods.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baer, dry goods; S. Baer, notions; L. Freund, linens; 60 Lispenard Street.
Schults, F., Terre Haute, Ind.; notions and fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. A. Heald, crockery and lamps; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Metropole.
Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; F. Block, dress goods; Miss Kinney, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Schipper & Block, Pekin, Ill.; C. Ehlodar, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Schultz, M., Lafayette, Ind.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibeo, cloaks and suits; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Strauss, Lipsis, Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; S. R. Lipsis, millinery, ribbons, and silks; Hoffman House.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. D. Fleming, ladies' furnishing goods, 708 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Stern & Mann, Canton, Ohio; M. Stern, millinery and cloaks; Hotel Vendome.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. Rochet, house furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Schaul Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; J. Schaul, dry goods, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooks, upholstery goods, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, hosiery and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Stauber, A., Streator, Ill.; manufacturing clothing; Hoffman House.
Stokes Brothers, Lampasas, Texas; C. D. Stokes, dry goods, &c.; St. George Hotel.
Siefert, A. & D., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; P. N. Siefert, department store; Union Square Hotel.
Taylor, A. H., Manufacturing Company, Bowling Green, Ky.; Mrs. A. H. Taylor; Hotel Waldorf.
Winne, M. J., Louisville, Ky., merchant tailor; Hotel Waldorf.
Warner & Edwards, Marion, Ohio; B. H. Kling, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Warner & Edwards, Marion Ohio; H. L. Warner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Walker, J. H., Westbrook, Conn.; general store.
Warner & Edwards, Marion, Ohio; W. L. Warner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, toys; Broadway and 10th Street; Hoffman House.
Perry, department store; Stewart House.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CORBETT FAMILY TRAGEDY

Pugilist's Father Kills Mrs. Corbett and Commits Suicide.

INHERITED MADNESS THE CAUSE

Wife Lay Sleeping in Her Bed at the Time—Domestic Relations Always Pleasant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Patrick J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, the pugilist, shot and killed his wife at an early hour this morning. He then turned the revolver upon himself and committed suicide. The hypothesis is accepted by the family and by the intimate acquaintances and friends of the household that Mr. Corbett was laboring under the effects of temporary insanity.

The terrible tragedy occurred at the Corbett home, 520 Hayes Street, over the livery stable occupied by the elder Corbett. As near as the time can be fixed, the shots rang out at 4:50 A. M., Mrs. Corbett being killed as she was lying asleep in her bed.

So far as can be ascertained, there was not the slightest reason why the husband should have sought to end the life of his wife, as for many years the couple had lived happily and in perfect contentment together. Indeed during last evening they had chatted pleasantly about their fireside with two of their daughters, and at an early hour had retired without the slightest indication having been given of what was to follow within the next few hours.

With Mr. and Mrs. Corbett resided their two unmarried daughters, Catherine and Esther, and a married daughter, Mrs. Charles A. King, with her husband.

When Mr. Corbett purchased the pistol no one seems to know. Apparently he was never known to keep a weapon in the house. Whether during his temporary spell of insanity he had contemplated the deed and secured the weapon for that purpose no one can tell.

There is little doubt that Mr. Corbett was temporarily insane when he committed the murder and suicide. He inherited the mania from his ancestors. His sister, Margaret Griffin, is now an inmate of the Napa Insane Asylum, having been confined there six years. As in the case of her brother, her insanity is periodic.

Both the old people were natives of Ireland, and Mr. Corbett was sixty-six years of age and his wife four years younger. The funeral ceremonies will not be delayed until James J. Corbett arrived from the East, but the bodies will be placed in vaults.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—James J. Corbett was shocked when he received a telegram from his brother Harry announcing the double tragedy in California. He at first refused to believe it, but, when the news seemed to be confirmed by press dispatches, he broke down and wept like a child. His trainers, McVey and White, tried to console him, but to no purpose.

Corbett said that if the news were true his father must have become insane to commit such a terrible deed. He could not account for it in any other way. Both his father and mother took a deep interest in his affairs, and keenly felt his defeat by Fitzsimmons at Carson City. They both wanted him to retire from the ring after that.

Corbett said that until he had received more definite information from California he could not tell what his future plans would be. He said that his parents were the best father and mother in the world. He declared that the Corbett family relations were always pleasant, and that he received letters on Saturday informing him that his father's mind had become unbalanced, and he therefore thinks that while suffering mentally his father committed the double crime. Corbett said he had telegraphed San Francisco and that he would leave for the coast this evening if the bodies can be held until he can arrive. He says he will send his brother "Joe" home, anyway.

At present, he could not say what disposition would be made of his fight with McCoy. He declared that if it was necessary he would forfeit the $2,500 he had up. He would not fight again, he declared, had it not been for the fact that he was the chief support of the family. He says that what he makes hereafter will go to help support his brothers and sisters, just as he gave funds heretofore. He, therefore, says it might be necessary for him to fight McCoy in order to obtain money to support the family.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—William A. Brady, Corbett's manager, who is looking after one of his enterprises here, was very much surprised when shown the news from San Francisco that Corbett's father had killed his wife and himself. When asked what effect the incident would have on the Corbett-McCoy fight, he said:

"The fight will go on. The money is up, and Corbett will be ready. Of course this will have a bad effect on Jim for a time, but he will be ready and fit when the gong sounds on the night of the fight. Corbett is six days away from his people, so it will do no good for him to leave off training to go home. There are several brothers and sisters there who can look after everything necessary."

Mr. Brady has wired Corbett that his purse and services were at the latter's command, and that Brady will leave for New York to-night if Corbett thinks it necessary.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—The committee of ministers recently appointed to visit the District Attorney and the Sheriff to tender assistance in their efforts to prevent the proposed contest between McCoy and Corbett, saw those officials to-day. Sheriff Killgallon, when seen, said:

"I assured the ministers that I would stop it. You can say for me that there are no 'ifs' or 'ands' about it. While I am Sheriff this fight will not be pulled off in Cheektowaga or any other section of the county."

"What of the erection of the clubhouse by the Hawthorne Club?"

"It cuts no figure. This fight will not go on."

District Attorney Kenefick said: "I can only repeat what Mr. Killgallon has so well said—there are no 'ifs' or 'ands' about it. This fight will not take place while I am District Attorney."

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—When Kid McCoy learned to-night of the tragic death of Jim Corbett's parents he immediately wired condolences to Corbett at Asbury Park, and in view of a postponement of the match scheduled to take place at Buffalo on Sept. 10 telegraphed that he would not claim a forfeit. McCoy, who drove through a terrific storm from his training quarters, seven miles distant, left at midnight for New York City.

JOSEPH BANIGAN'S WILL.

Rhode Island Rubber King's Estate May Be Settled Without a Contest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—The will of Joseph Banigan, the millionaire rubber king, came up for probate in the Municipal Court to-day. All of the children except Mrs. McElroy were present. The children were represented by Charles E. Gorman and James Tillinghast and the widow by David S. Baker. Nothing was done to-day beyond swearing the witnesses to the will and codicil. They identified the testator's signature and their own. The will was then carried over for one week, when the contest, if one is to be made, will begin.

Mrs. Banigan cannot call for an inventory of the realty, for that is a matter of record other than in this court, but she can demand one of the personal property, and thereby may hang a tale.

Under the laws of this State the widow cannot inherit personal property, nor can she attach any portion of it if she has had no issue. In other States, and it is claimed in some wherein Mr. Banigan held personal property in the form of bonds and shares of stock in local corporations, Mrs. Banigan can claim a dower right of one third.

That Mr. Banigan made very heavy investments in securities during 1896-97 is well known. These included $1,000,000 in Atlanta City bonds, $1,500,000 in Utah Electric Light Concern, and $2,500,000 in another Western stock concern, which proved to be one of the best he took hold of.

Mrs. Banigan's counsel is reticent, and the Banigan attorneys remain non-communicative, but it is intimated that there will be no contest, as an amicable settlement will be arrived at.

Trotting Opens in Kentucky.

LEBANON, Ky., Aug. 16.—This was the first day of the trotting racing in Kentucky. The meeting opened here this afternoon with large attendance, fine weather, and excellent sport. Following are the results of the two races on the programme:

FIRST RACE.—3:00 class. Endrino Green, b. h., by Electricity, won; Earline second, Lydia third. Winner's best time, 2:25.

SECOND RACE.—2:40 class. John Agan, by Once Again, won; Laundry Boy second, Lannie Thurston third. Winner's best time, 2:21¾.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Union Pacific Likely to be the Only Bidder at the Sale of Its Branches.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 16.—W. D. Cornish, First Vice President of the reorganized Union Pacific, will represent the company at the foreclosure sales of branch lines this week and will offer the bid of the Union Pacific for the properties. It is not believed there will be any other bids offered.

The first sale will occur at Kearney, Neb., on Wednesday. It will be the foreclosure sale of the Kearney and Black Hills branches. On the following day the sales of the Omaha and Republican Valley lines, under two mortgages, will occur at Lincoln, Neb. On Saturday the foreclosure sale of the Union Pacific Lincoln and Colorado line will take place at Lincoln, Kan.

All of the sales except that under the consolidated mortgage of the Omaha and Republican Valley line will be conducted by Col. Alexander, acting as Master for the United States court.

TICKET BROKERS DEFEATED.

Ordinance Requiring a Bond and License in Cincinnati Sustained.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—The fight between the railroads and the ticket brokers here ended to-day in favor of the former. Recently an ordinance was passed charging the ticket brokers a license of $50, and compelling them to give a bond of $1,000 each, which would be forfeited to the city in the event of the ticket brokers selling a ticket that was not all right.

The law has been tested in various ways, and, pending the agitation and litigation, it has not been in effect. To-day it was decided to be valid, and the Corporation Counsel ordered it enforced. It is of special importance at this time because of the large number of excursion tickets that will be used for the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic that is to be held here three weeks hence.

NEW TERMINALS AT SEATTLE.

Great Northern to Spend $750,000 on Docks and Elevators.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 16.—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, asked the City Council, through his attorney last night, to vacate streets on thirty acres of tide land at the northern end of Elliot Battery, between Seattle and Ballard recently purchased by the Great Northern.

It is stated that the Great Northern will begin immediate construction of a system of railway terminals, docks and elevators at a cost of three-quarters of a million dollars. A waterway 1,500 feet long, 200 feet wide and 25 feet deep will be cut through the tide lands.

NEW COMMANDANT MANAGER.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Creates Another Office.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—It has been officially announced by President E. R. Bacon of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern that on next Monday the offices of Vice President and General Manager, now held by Capt. W. W. Peabody, will be separated.

Capt. Peabody will continue as Vice President and executive head of the company in this city and General Superintendent L. W. Rawn will be Commandant Manager in full charge of operation.

Ohio Southern Sale Postponed.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The sale of the Ohio Southern Railroad, which was set for next Saturday, has again been postponed. Judge James H. Doyle of Toledo, representing the Central Trust Company, the trustee of the first mortgage bondholders, appeared before Judge Richie and had the sale postponed until Sept. 20.

Wheeling and Lake Erie's Future.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway will be in the hands of the new company by the 1st of January, 1899. According to the organization plans, the committee is to select the Directors for the new company. This leaves the property in the hands of the committee until the first annual meeting is held, which will be in January.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, returned to the city yesterday after an extended tour over the Northern Pacific system.

The report appearing in a Pittsburg paper that a number of changes were contemplated in the operating and passenger departments of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been pronounced by Receiver Oscar G. Murray as absolutely without foundation.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Lake Shore Railroads agreed on a contract yesterday for the use of the Union Station at Toledo. By the contract, new passenger service will be started between Cleveland and Toledo, which will make close connection with the Lake Shore trains at Toledo.

A number of palatial twelve-section sleeping cars, each of which has a drawing room and stateroom, have been delivered to the Erie Railroad by the Pullman Company. These cars are of exceptional beauty and finish, and complete in all appointments, with every modern appliance. They are to be placed in service between New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

The rate war between the Western railroads of the United States and the Canadian Pacific is unabated. Vice President Price of the Grand Trunk said yesterday: "We shall probably have a conference with Sir William Van Horne in regard to the rate war. The war, however, is to such an extent between the Canadian Pacific and the Western lines of the United States that we have only a side interest in it. Anything which we can do to bring about a restoration of rates will be done."

Steamer Sails for Havana.

The Schleswig of the Munson Line sailed for Havana yesterday afternoon. This is the first vessel to sail for this port since the war started and a large crowd gathered at the pier to see her off. The Bratten of the same line will sail to-day for Cardenas and the Ardenrose will sail for Matanzas and Cardenas on Saturday. The Ward Line steamer Lydia will sail at noon to-day for Havana. She will carry twenty-four passengers and a full cargo. The Lydia will be followed by the Matanzas, formerly the prize steamer Guido. At the Ward Line yesterday it was said that more than a hundred persons had tried to secure passage on these two vessels, but owing to the limited accommodations many were disappointed.

Gave a $50,000 Building.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Otto Young of The Fair has given a fifty-thousand-dollar building, fully equipped, to the Chicago Home for Incurables as a consumptive Ward. It is announced that few conditions will burden the contribution. The construction of the new building will be pushed, in accordance with Mr. Young's plans, so that it may be ready for occupancy before the middle of the Winter. Three hundred patients can be accommodated in the new structure, where every facility will be provided for their convenience.

Grand Stand Falls in Illinois.

CISSNA PARK, Ill., Aug. 16.—During a ball game at the Old Settlers' reunion here to-day a portion of the grand stand collapsed, carrying down a number of spectators. Ernst Cunningham of Danville and Mrs. Ira Kirtley of Hoopeston each had limbs broken. Half a dozen others were severely bruised.

Phil Daly Slightly Better.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16.—Phil Daly of the Pennsylvania Club, who was yesterday thought to be in a dying condition, is slightly better to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:40 P. M.—330 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; James Marrin; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—93 Ludlow Street; Frank Levy; damage slight.

4 P. M.—84 Chrystie Street; Jacob Ikery; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—45 West Fourteenth Street; Lewins & Co.; damage, $500.

8:25 P. M.—200 West Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. Laight; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—2,076 Seventh Avenue; Caroline De Grasse; damage slight.

9 P. M.—72 West Eighty-fourth Street; M. S. Atkinson; damage, $400.

9:20 P. M.—51 East Ninth Street; occupant unknown; damage, $25.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

"Danny" Maher Won Three of the Four Races in Which He Had Mounts.

A POOR EFFORT BY SLY FOX

The Six Contests Were Won Yesterday by Prince of Wales, Lennep, Mizpah, Winepress, Campania, and Field Lark.

Maher's performances in the saddle yesterday were easily the feature of the day's racing at the Aqueduct track. He won three of the four races in which he had a mount, with Prince of Wales, Winepress, and Campania. He would probably have won four times but for a delay of a half-hour at the post in the third race, during which Frohman, ridden by Maher, fretted himself so badly that he was the last in the field of six to finish. Mizpah, who won the race, had stood still during all the breakaways except the one in which the horses were sent away on their journey. He was therefore much the freshest horse of the lot and had an easy victory, which his owner, Frederick Gebhard, was not on hand to see.

Maher has become as popular as "Tod" Sloane was earlier in the season. Owners and trainers who have a horse that they think has a chance to win, almost tumble over one another to secure Maher's services, and about two-thirds of the people who go to the track bet on anything that Maher rides, no matter what it may be. So his victories are naturally popular; his defeats a reason for wailing among the speculators. When he and Sloane come together next week with the opening of the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting, it will be curious to see what will become of Maher's present popularity, and whether he is really a first-class light-weight rider or only a good one among common-place riders. There are not a few horsemen who believe that young Maher will be able to hold his own when he measures whips against the hitherto invincible Sloane.

Maher had one rather easy race yesterday when he landed Campania the winner of the fifth contest. Some of the critics thought that Rotterdam was in no great hurry; all agreed that Vanessa was not good enough to win, and the sarcastic ones who always see a "job," thought that Campania was "shoved in," as they expressed it in the race-track vernacular.

Lennep, who couldn't get out of her own way on Monday, won the race at a mile from Sly Fox and others in a very common canter. She was twenty lengths in front of Sly Fox at the head of the stretch, and Jones actually brought her down to a lope in order to prevent making the race too much of a procession. Sly Fox didn't have a bit of that wondrous turn of speed that electrified race-goers in the early part of the racing season.

The best contest of the afternoon was in the dash for 2-year-old fillies, the fourth event on the card. Winepress, Claroba, and Althea made a very pretty struggle of it. A good rush just at the finish enabled Winepress to get the honors by a length from Claroba, who just beat Althea and Tendresse out for the third money.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-years-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Prince of Wales, John Daly's ch. c., by His Highness-Rosa H., 110 pounds, $400, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5..........(Maher)

2—Somers, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 110, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..........(Sims)

3—Improvident, W. Lakeland's b. c., 104, 4 to 1..........(O'Leary)

Sensina, 93, 40 to 1, (Michaels;) Tophet, 102, 7 to 1, (Moody;) Ben Lodi, 96, 30 to 1, (Clark;) John B. Doerr, Jr., 110, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Eighteen Carat, 104, 40 to 1, (Coylie;) Wesa, 101, 20 to 1, (James;) Seraphic, 104, 100 to 1, (Cunningham;) Jim Byrne, 101, 200 to 1, (Byrne,) and Kosteletzkri, 104, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:44 3-5.

1—Lennep, T. P. Hayes's b. f., by Candelmas-Wanton, 109 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 4..........(Jones)

2—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 121, 3 to 5 and 2 to 5..........(Sims)

3—Slasher, E. Thomas's b. c., 101, 20 to 1..........(O'Leary)

4—Venetian, A. Gates's br. c., 105, 5 to 1..........(Songer)

Won in a canter by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:25 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Mizpah, F. Gebhard's br. g., 4 years, by Faverdale-Amulet, 108 pounds, $100, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5..........(Spencer)

2—Tinge, James Adams's br. h., 6, 115, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5..........(Sims)

3—Debride, Algretti & Zimmer's br. g., 4, 116, 25 to 1..........(Jones)

Headlight II., 5, 110, 40 to 1, (Clay;) Tanis, 5, 112, 25 to 1, (McDermott,) and Frohman, 3, 101, 1 to 3, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 2-5.

1—Winepress, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., by Strathmore-Pomona, 109, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5..........(Maher)

2—Claroba, W. Donohue's b. f., 99, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(O'Leary)

3—Althea, W. Jennings's b. f., 109, 10 to 1..........(James)

Tendrasse, 109, 8 to 5, (Spencer;) Jean Ingelow, 104, 12 to 1, (Bergen;) Candlestick, 99, 60 to 1, (McDermott;) Gadfly, 109, 15 to 1, (Cunningham,) and Gallela, 99, 60 to 1, (J. Daly,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Campania, T. D. Sullivan's b. m., 6 years, by Hayden Edwards-Virgie Wright, 97 pounds, $300, 9 to 10 and out..........(Maher)

2—Vanessa, Mrs. M. C. Lyle's br. m., 4, 97, 30 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Moody)

3—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4, 108, 9 to 10..........(Sims)

Won by three lengths; ten between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling. One mile. Time—1:46. No bid for the winner.

1—Field Lark, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3 years, by Goldfinch-Musical Gem, 95 pounds, $400, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..........(Michaels)

2—Doctor Withrow, C. Gorman's br. g., 3, 95, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1..........(Songer)

3—La Russe, R. W. Neilson's b. f., 3, 99, 3 to 1..........(James)

Wauwego, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (Hamilton;) Sculptor, 3, 86, 12 to 1, (Moody;) Ansonel, 4, 108, 4 to 1, (Jones;) Bastion, 4, 101, 12 to 1, (Hotershall;) St. Frusquin, 3, 108, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Fernandina, 4, 103, 40 to 1, (Coylie;) Napoleon Bonaparte, 3, 102, 30 to 1, (Collins;) Governor Budd, 5, 105, 12 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Progressive, 6, 108, 30 to 1, (McCreery,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Brighton	109	High Priest	103
Collateral	107	Ten Spot	101
Athy	107	Calculation	101
Leo Lake	106	Blissful	98
Billali	106	Game Bag	95
Helmsdale	103	Emancra	95

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

High Priest	102	Ruby Lips	99
Woodranger	101	Maximo Gomez	98
Gun Metal	101		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Kirkwood	110	Country Dance	107
Ben Viking	110	Garvey	105
Ninety Cents	107	Loch Fyne	102
Mail Bag	107		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Bannock	126	Lady Marian	98
Long Acre	103	Ruby Lips	92

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Godfrey	110	Wildairs	107
Meddlesome	110	Sister Fox	107
The Gardner	110	Connover	107
The Mascot	110	Nike	107
Kilarina	110	Subject	107
Heroics	107	Earline	107

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Her Own	106	Nigger Baby	101
Tanis	105	Calculation	99
Leighton	105	Octave	96
Swamp Angel	103	Lansdale	94
Rossiter	102	Nil Desperandum	92
Gun Metal	101	Zelia	89

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

White Frost Beats Poetess in the Contest for the Citizens and Merchants' Stake.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—The feature of the day at the Saratoga track was the Citizens and Merchants' Stake, for which Poetess was the favorite. She, however, could do no better than second, White Frost heading her by a length at the finish. Four out of the five favorites were defeated. Weather cloudy; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five and a half furlongs. Colonel Tenny, 112 pounds, (Taral,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by half a length; Roysterer, 112, (Irving,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths; Chappaqua, 104, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Lost Time, Flavius, Garrabrant, Valdivia, Rhodymenia, and Bockon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bardella, 109 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 13 to 10 and out, won by a head; Lillian Bello, 109, (Clawson,) 6 to 5 and out, second by half a length; Margaret Jane, 109, (Doggett,) 6 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:28.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Millstream, 94 pounds, (Clawson,) 5 to 2 and 2 to 5, won by a length; Joe Miller, 101, (T. Sloan,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a nose; Rappahannock, 109, (Doggett,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:01. Valid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Citizens and Merchants' Stake. One mile and a furlong. White Frost, 108 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by half a length; Poetess, 107, (T. Sloan,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by four lengths; Doctor Catlett, 112, (Doggett,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:53½. Estaon and Semper Ego also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Rhinelander, 110, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won by a length; Hilco, 107, (Doggett,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths; Armament, 110, (Taral,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:14¼. Bettie Gray, St. Lorenzo, Interferer, Piccola, and Lady Lindsay also ran.

The following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Anagram, 119 pounds; Freak, Gold Mine, Effie Anolie, Anitora, Water Girl, and Belle of Troy, 114.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Burns, 118 pounds; Roundsman, 116; Organ Pilot, Marsian, and Tyrian, 115; Flo W., 107; Saratoga and Nearest, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Wax Toy, 107 pounds; Knight of the Garter, 101; Twinkler, 99; Bon Ito, 96; Henchman, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Charentus, 113 pounds; Marsian and Damocles, 107; Hampden and Florenzo, 104; Judge Wardell, 98; Nearest, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Flavius, 118 pounds; Semicolon, 112; Ree Mitchell, 111; Specialist, 108; A. N. B., Sol Hop, and Scotch, 107; Menu, 104.

RACING EVENTS AT DETROIT.

Only One Favorite Wins Honors on the Windsor Track.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—Lizzie Kelly was the only favorite that won at Windsor to-day. Weather cloudy; track fast. Attendance large.

FIRST RACE.—One Mile. Leonie won, Miss Alfarrow second, Minnie Price third. Time—1:42¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Lizzie Kelly won, Fanni Taylor second, Lizzie R. third. Time—1:02½.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Manzanillo won, Annie Taylor second, Nimrod third. Time—1:28¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. J. E. Clines won, Ocie Brooks second, Prospero third. Time—1:15¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Rey Del Ma won, Lady of the West second, Dudley E. third. Time—2:05.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Bagpipe won, Lauretta D. second, Elsina third. Time—1:42½.

RACES AT CHICAGO.

Warm Weather and a Slow Track at Hawthorne.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Hawthorne results. Weather warmer; track slow:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Mr. Johnson, 4 to 1, won; Cheval D'Or, 2 to 1, second; Old Fox, third. Time—1:07.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Red Skin, 12 to 1, won; Treopia, 2 to 1, second; Sir Hobart, third. Time—1:20.

THIRD RACE.—A mile and an eighth. Can't Dance, 7 to 1, won; Eddie Jones, 1 to 2, second; Morte Fonse, third. Time—2:02¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Molo, 3 to 1, won; Heigh Ho, 4 to 5, second; Paul Kauvar, third. Time—1:47.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Silverstone, 5 to 2, won; Doremus, even, second; Nora C., third. Time—1:06.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Elidad, 2 to 1, won; Governor Sheehan, 4 to 1, second; Prince Blazes, third. Time—1:20¼.

BUFFALO TROTTING CONTESTS.

Judges Suspect Unfair Work and Change Three Horses' Drivers.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—The Grand Circuit trotters came to Buffalo to-day, after an absence of three years, performing on the Fort Erie (Ontario) track, across the river, where poolselling is permitted.

The meeting, which includes some rich stakes, is given by the Buffalo Driving Club, the chief spirit of which is W. Perry Taylor, the Buffalo horseman. This is the first Grand Circuit meeting ever given in Buffalo in the management of which Cicero J. Hamlin, the father of the circuit, has not been interested. Mr. Hamlin viewed the racing from the stand.

The meeting opened with two races, in the presence of about 2,500 persons. After Cuprum sneaked the opening heat in the 2:24 trot, Spinalong, the favorite, came on and took three heats in uneventful finishes. The 2:28 pace was well contested. Teddy B. won the first two heats, Wilson being cautioned by the judges for the poor showing of the favorite, Split Silk. The favorite came to the front in the third heat, in which Fire Gilt was cut off, and broke to a standstill after Walker gave the word, traveling but 100 yards of the heat and going to the stable distanced.

Split Silk broke badly in the fourth heat, the outsider, Arbuteskan, getting it. The time was but 2:20, and the judges, suspicious of a "job," pulled Wilson out of Split Silk's sulky, Burgess from behind Teddy B., and H. James from behind Arbuteskan, putting up Andrews, Alonzo McDonald, and Scott Quintin, respectively. Split Silk won the fifth heat in 2:15¼, following with another good heat, and taking the race. Summaries:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.

Spinalong, b. m., by Wilkes Boy, (Starr)	2	1	1	1
Cuprum, br. g., by Prodigal, (Rea)	1	5	3	4
Wilkie-Ross, gr. h., (E. James)	4	2	4	2
Anglina, br. m., (Ketcham)	5	3	2	3
Lady Allerton, br. m., (——)	3	4	dis.	

Time—2:19¼; 2:19½; 2:18¼; 2:20.

2:28 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

Split Silk, b. m., by Bourbon Wilkes, (Wilson, Andrews)	5	4	1	4	1	1
Teddy B., b. g., by Octoroon, (Burgess and A. McDonald)	1	1	2	3	4	3
Arbuteskan, b. h., by Arbutus, (H. James and Quintin)	4	3	3	1	2	2
Edward O., b. g., (Curry)	2	5	4	2	3	ro
Fire Gilt, ch. g., (O'Neil)	3	2	dis.			

Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:14¾; 2:20; 2:15½; 2:19½.

ON THE OLD ORCHARD TRACK.

Three Interesting Races—Seven Heats to Find a Winner.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 16.—The second race meeting of the season on the kite track began this afternoon with three interesting races, one of which required seven heats to find a winner. There was a large attendance.

Tom Boy, the favorite in the 2:15 trot, was beaten out by Squeezer, a gelding owned at Medford, Mass. Sylvanway, from Hartford, won the 2:24 pace in straight heats, getting a mark of 2:12¼. This was her second race. The 2:30 trot was a four-heat affair, won by Cuticline of Lexington, Mass. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Squeezer, b. g., by McEwen, by Trouble, (Collins)	3	1	2	1	6	3	1
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	1	4	6	3	1	2	2
Success, g. g., (M. Demarest)	3	5	1	2	2	1	3
Ben H., ch. g., (McDonald)	5	2	3	6	3	ro.	
Paddy D., b. g., (Houghton)	4	3	4	5	5	ro.	
Webb, b. g., (Walker)	7	7	5	4	4	ro.	
Dexter K., ch. s., (Gatcomb)	6	8	7	7	7	ro.	
Lillian Wilkes, b. m., (Cheney)	2	6	8	dr.			

Time—2:12¾; 2:14¾; 2:13½; 2:14½; 2:15; 2:15½; 2:16¾.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Sylvanway, b. m., by Steinway-Lurando, by Electioneer, (Hyde)	1	1	1
Alretta, b. m., (Ball)	2	4	3
Reno K., b. g., (Woodbury)	4	2	6
McJoe, b. g., (Boggs)	5	6	2
Happy Girl, b. m., (Trout)	7	3	4
Lord Sumral, ch. h., (Lyons)	3	5	5
Lula May, b. m., (Sullivan)	6	7	8
Dr. Dewey, ch. g., (Demarest)	8	8	7

Time—2:12¼; 2:14½; 2:13¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Cuticlene, br. g., by Emperor Wilkes, by Hylan, (Middleby)	5	1	1	1
Seersucker, b. m., (Rideout)	1	6	2	3
Evonia, b. m., (Cheney)	7	3	6	2
Blazeaway, ch. g., (Trout)	6	2	7	4
Ronald, b. g., (Bradbury)	2	7	4	7
Clemine Dell, b. m., (Carmichael)	3	4	3	6
Sister Euphrasia, b. m., (Marsh)	8	8	8	5
Nominated, ch. g., (Jorgan)	4	5	5	dr

Time—2:21¼; 2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:21½.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Rusie's Speed and Curves Prove Too Strong a Combination for the Cincinnatis.

THEY DID NOT SCORE A RUN

The New Yorkers Tallied Four Times by Timely Hitting—Remarkable Fielding by Corcoran—Boston Leads in the Pennant Race.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	66	35	.653
Cincinnati	67	37	.644
Baltimore	58	38	.604
Cleveland	59	41	.590
New York	56	43	.566
Chicago	55	47	.539
Pittsburg	51	48	.515
Philadelphia	45	51	.469
Brooklyn	38	59	.392
Louisville	38	63	.376
Washington	35	63	.357
St. Louis	30	73	.291

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 10; St. Louis, 2.
Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 1.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Chicago in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Washington.

The New Yorks defeated the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday in one of the best played games of the season. The defeat was heart-breaking to the visitors, inasmuch as it enabled the Bostons to take the lead in the pennant race, in which the Cincinnatis have been first since last April. The visitors gave a rare exhibition in the field; so did the locals; but the real cause of Cincinnati's downfall was Amos Rusie. He was an insoluble enigma. Hill, who pitched for the visitors, while not hit hard, could not prevent the locals hitting safely when hits were needed.

Every one of the four runs scored by the locals resulted from Hill's pitching. In the first inning he gave Van Haltren a base on balls and this was followed by two base hits by Grady and Joyce. In the fourth inning Doyle hit a three-bagger, and before he had an opportunity to rest Hartman helped him across the plate with a clean single to right. The locals got a brace of hits in the fifth, but Hill held the two runners on the bases. He hit two batsmen in the seventh inning, after Rusie hit safely, and again a local player came to time with a needed hit, Davis's high fly back of second allowing Rusie to score the fourth run.

The six scattered hits off Rusie were made at times when they were of no use. The big fellow had complete control of his speed and curves and made his opponents look like a lot of wooden men. Not one of the visitors reached third base in the nine innings and only four reached second.

With the exception of a muff by Joyce and a wild throw to first by Rusie, the home team played a sharp fielding game. Gleason, Rusie, and Davis did the best work, the last named cleverly stopping several hard-hit grounders. He made a good play in the fourth inning, when by a quick throw to Davis he caught McPhee napping at second base.

Corcoran played a wonderful game at short. In the second inning he made a stop that cut off a base hit and a run and brought the 3,000 spectators to their feet yelling. Hartman hit the ball toward centre field with enough force to send it to the ropes, but Corcoran started from his position the moment the ball was hit. As the ball took the first bound behind second base he shoved out his gloved hand, making a pretty pick-up, and, while still running, threw the ball to first. The play was so cleanly made that the ball was in Beckley's hands before Hartman got within ten feet of the base. Everybody in the grounds, including the players, applauded Corcoran for his fine work. Again in the eighth inning Corcoran ran into centre field and pulled down an apparent base hit, taking the ball with his back to the crowd. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Smith, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Grady, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	2	11	0	1	Beckley, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	5	2	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Doyle, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Miller, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0	McBride, cf.	0	0	3	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Rusie, p.	1	1	0	5	1	Hill, p.	0	1	0	2	0
						*Woods	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	12	2	Total	0	6	24	10	0

*Batted for Hill in the ninth inning.

New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	.	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—New York, 2. Stolen base—Joyce. Two-base hits—Grady, Joyce. Three-base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Miller. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 2. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off Hill, 3. Hit by pitched ball, Grady, Joyce. Struck out—By Rusie, 3; by Hill, 1. Passed ball, Peitz. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 9. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

CLEVELANDS CONTINUE TO LOSE.

Dunn's Pitching Kept Them from Winning in Brooklyn Yesterday.

Dunn, the Brooklyn pitcher, was too much for the Clevelands at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. He was particularly effective when the bases were occupied. Wilson, the visiting pitcher, was hit freely. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	Childs, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0	Wallace, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	McKean, ss.	0	1	2	6	0
Magoon, ss.	1	1	1	2	0	Tebeau, 1b.	1	2	17	1	1
La Ch'ce, 1b.	1	1	12	2	0	McAleer, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	3	2	3	0	O'Conner, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Ryan, c.	2	2	4	0	0	Blake, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Wilson, p.	0	2	0	4	0
Total	6	12	27	12	0	Total	2	10	24	17	1

Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	.	—6
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Stolen base—Griffin. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Ryan, Tebeau, McKean. Three-base hit—Ryan. Home run—Magoon. Double plays—La Chance and Magoon; Childs, Tebeau, and McKean. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Ryan. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 2. Struck out—By Dunn, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Nichols, by steady pitching, saved the day for the Bostons this afternoon, enabling the home team not only to win from Chicago, but also to take first place in the League race. The game was intensely exciting. The score:

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	.	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Chicago, 1. Base hits—Boston, 7; Chicago, 9. Errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz, Nichols, and Yeager; Chicago, Callahan and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 1.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Magee blanked the home team for six innings to-day, but in the seventh they garnered three runs. In the following inning the entire Louisville team went to pieces, and Baltimore tallied six runs, on five hits, a base on balls, and three errors. The score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	.	—9
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke; Louisville, Magee and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Pittsburg defeated Philadelphia to-day in a well-played ten-inning game. The home team tied the score in the ninth inning by good hitting and an error. Pittsburg won out in the tenth on two singles and a sacrifice. The score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Washington, 10; St. Louis, 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Washingtons won almost as they pleased from St. Louis to-day. The score:

Washington	2	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	—10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Washington, 14; St. Louis, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Washington, Killen, and McGuire; St. Louis, Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

THE SUSPENSION OF HOLMES.

Von Der Horst Says the League Has Exceeded Its Authority.

Harry Von Der Horst, Treasurer of the Baltimore Baseball Club, who was a spectator at the Polo Grounds yesterday, said that the League Board of Directors, at its meeting in Philadelphia on Monday, had exceeded its authority when it ordered the suspension of left fielder Holmes of the Baltimore team, for the part he took in the New York-Baltimore wrangle at the Polo Grounds on July 25. Holmes, he said, should have had a chance to defend himself. When asked if he would comply with the decision of the board and suspend Holmes, he replied that he had until Aug. 24 to decide. F. De Haas Robinson, the Cleveland magnate, and J. T. Brush of Cincinnati, also said the board went beyond its authority. As a decision of the Board of Directors is final, no appeal can be made; but Mr. Robinson said Holmes can take his case into the courts, as Tebeau did two years ago, when he was fined and suspended for not paying his fine. Tebeau was upheld by the court and secured an injunction, the league eventually dropping the case against him.

DOMINION WINS WITH EASE.

Third Race of the Series for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, Aug. 16.—To-day's race in the series between the American and Canadian yachts for the Seawanhaka International Challege Cup resulted in a most decisive victory for the Canadian boat Dominion, which won by 8 minutes and 26 seconds in a race which lasted very little over two hours. A strong southwest wind was blowing and remained steady during the race.

The course was to windward and return, the buoys being two miles apart. Three rounds constituted the race. The Canadian boat was handled by Duggan, who was at the tiller, and Shearwood, Hamilton and Boulton. C. H. Crane managed the rudder of the Challenger. Associated with him were H. Crane, Hoyt, and Stackpole.

The start was made at 12:40 P. M. The boats got away well together, with reefed mainsails and storm jibs. The Challenger had the best of the start, crossing the line three lengths to the good, but she had gone but a short distance before the Canadian overhauled her and took the lead. The beat to windward, which constituted the first leg, was altogether in favor of the Dominion, which pointed better and kept away up in the wind. She soon shook out her reefs, but the Challenger could not stand so much sea and kept one reef in the mainsail. Her jib, however, was a little larger than the Dominion's.

As she pointed so much better, the Dominion made a short tack to reach the buoy and rounded in 2 minutes 25 seconds ahead of the Challenger. On the run with the wind, the Challenger did better work, proving, as she has done in two previous cases, that she is the superior of the Dominion in that respect. But Duggan's lead was too much to overcome. Under mainsail and spinnaker the Challenger made a big effort to catch the Dominion and succeeded in reducing the lead to 1 minute, 37½ seconds. That was the nearest she ever was to the Canadian, which continued to gain a great deal on the beat to windward and lost but little on the free run.

The Challenger could not stand up in any way like the Dominion, which practically had the race after the first round. Coming down the last leg toward the finish, the Dominion did not set her spinnaker, but lowered the peak of the mainsail, so as to run as slowly as possible. She had the race and did not wish to run any risks of accident in the strong wind.

Following is a summary of the race:

THIRD RACE.—First gun, 12:25; second gun, 12:35, third gun, 12:40, start.

First Round.—First buoy, Dominion, 1:09:30 Challenger, 1:11:55; difference, 2:25. Second buoy, Dominion, 1:23:19; Challenger, 1:24:56; difference, 1:37.

Second Round.—First Buoy, Dominion, 1:47:25; Challenger, 1:52:50; difference, 5:25. Second buoy, Dominion, 2:02:04; Challenger, 2:06:59; difference, 4:55.

Third Round.—First buoy, Dominion, 2:31:16; Challenger, 2:40:45; difference, 9:29. Second buoy, Dominion, 2:44:45; Challenger, 2:53:11. Dominion wins by 8:26.

To-morrow the fourth race will be held. It is expected that the Dominion will again win, and so secure the cup by winning three of the series of five. The course to-morrow will be triangular, on which the Challenger lost yesterday

PLANS FOR THE DEFENDER.

A Keel Boat, with Fine Lines and Hull Cut Away.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 16.—Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff still refuses to discuss the matter of a cup defender to meet the challengers from across the water in a contest for the America's Cup, saying that nothing has been settled yet. A man well known in shipping circles, however, who visited the Herreshoffs works yesterday, claims to have seen the plans and model of the boat to be built for the great race.

These plans are for a boat very much after the style of the 1896 Defender. The lines of the new craft are finer than those of Defender, and show a hull cut away a little more in the forefoot and a little broader of beam. But she will be a keel boat and of a form very similar to those acquainted with the last America's Cup races.

CROQUET AT NORWICH.

Seventeenth Annual Tournament of the National Association.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 16.—The seventeenth annual tournament of the National Croquet Association opened at 10 o'clock this morning, at the grounds of the Norwich Croquet Club. Twenty-five of the crack players of the country, including F. C. Duryea of Washington, the National champion, are entered. The contests are divided into three divisions.

Three games in the first division were played this morning, resulting as follows: F. C. Duryea of Washington, D. C., beat W. H. Apgar of Trenton, N. J. George C. Strong of New London beat Frank Sisson of New London. F. C. Duryea of Washington beat W. H. Walley of Washington.

The annual meeting of the association took place to-night.

CHESS EXPERTS AT COLOGNE.

They Play the Twelfth Round of the International Games.

COLOGNE, Aug. 16.—This morning the chess players began the twelfth round of their international chess tournament in this city, when the order of meeting each other had been arranged to be as follows: Steinitz vs. Albin, Tschigorin vs. Schlechter, Cohn vs. Schiffers, Popiel vs. Schallopp, Gottschall vs. Fritz, Heinrichsen vs. Janowski, Burn vs. Charousek, and Berger vs. Showalter.

When the usual adjournment was made at 1 o'clock, the games stood as follows: Steinitz and Albin and Heinrichsen and Janowski adjourned their respective games in even positions, Cohn had a lost game against Schiffers, Tschigorin and Schlechter, Gottschall and Fritz, Burn and Charousek, and Berger and Showalter had drawn and Schallopp had beaten Popiel.

The following additional results were recorded in the international tournament to-night: Steinitz disposed of Albin, Cohn was beaten by Schiffers, and Heinrichsen lost to Janowski. Appended are the scores of all the contestants up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	3½	8½	Janowski	7	5
Berger	6½	5½	Popiel	5	7
Burn	8½	3½	Schallopp	2½	9½
Charousek	8½	3½	Schiffers	5½	6½
Cohn	9	3	Schlechter	8	4
Fritz	5½	6½	Showalter	7	5
Gottschall	3½	8½	Steinitz	7½	4½
Heinrichsen	2	10	Tschigorin	8½	3½

To-morrow the thirteenth round will be contested in the following order: Janowski vs. Burn, Fritz vs. Heinrichsen, Schallopp vs. Gottschall, Schiffers vs. Popiel, Schlechter vs. Cohn, Albin vs. Tschigorin, Showalter vs. Steinitz, and Charousek vs. Berger.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	5:12	Sun sets	6:15	Moon sets	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	7:24	Gov. Isl'd	7:44	H. Gate	9:38
P. M.		**P. M.**		**P. M.**	
S. Hook	7:31	Gov. Isl'd	7:47	H. Gate	9:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lydia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.

Bremen, Bremen	....	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Albert Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanrose, Cuban ports	....	....
Arecuna, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	....	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	7:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	....	....
Thingvalla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Victoria, London	....	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship City of Columbia, from Seattle, close here daily up to Aug. 19, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §3 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8, at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 17.

California, Gibraltar, Aug. 2.
Forest Brook, Antwerp, Aug. 2.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 12.
Queen Margaret, Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 14.
Trave, Bremen, Aug. 9.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.

Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Aug. 6.
Kansas City, Savannah, Aug. 14.
Patria, Hamburg, Aug. 7.
Russian Prince, Antwerp, Aug. 5.
Servia, Liverpool, Aug. 9.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 13.
Cheruskia, Hamburg, Aug. 5.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Aug. 11.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 17.
Cufic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
Idaho, Hull, Aug. 7.
Leander, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 13.

SUNDAY, AUG. 21.

Allianca, Colon, Aug. 14.
Bellarden, St. Lucia, Aug. 14.
Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
La Gascogne, Havre, Aug. 13.
Rosse, St. Lucia, Aug. 14.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 11.
Vera, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.

MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Algoa, Shields, Aug. 9.
Menantic, Swansea, Aug. 10.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 9.

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 16.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampe, Port Antonio Aug. 11, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Callaway, Buenos Ayres, &c., July 6, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 8:50 P. M.

SS Croatan, Hale, Georgetown Aug. 11 and Wilmington 13th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Thompson, Manaos, &c., July 27, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Macedonia, (Ger.,) Kuffahl, Santos, &c., July 22, with coffee to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Kingston, &c., Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 P. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp Aug. 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Owen, Kingston, &c., July 31, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Norfolk News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol Aug. 1 and Swansea 3d, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 16, 9:30 P. M., W. S. W., gentle breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Paraense, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Sir Richard Grenville, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Merida, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Carib, for Charleston, &c.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing for orders.
SS Robert Dickinson, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship A. G. Ropes, Rivers, from New York for San Francisco, was spoken (no date) in lat 30 south, lon. 48 west.

Notice to Mariners.

MARTINS INDUSTRY LIGHT VESSEL—SOUTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Aug. 20, 1898, Light Vessel No. 53 will be replaced on her station off Port Royal entrance, outside of Martins Industry Shoal, and about 15 miles to the eastward of Tybee Lighthouse, and Relief Light Vessel No. 29, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn.

No changes have been made in Light Vessel No. 53 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 29 of 1898.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 122, No. 675, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 26.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Bark Otterburn, (Br.,) Capt. Benson, which sld. from Calcutta on Aug. 8 for New York, and the bark Craigwhinnie, (Br.,) Capt. Snow, which was lying at anchor at Garden Reach in the River Hoogley, are announced to have been in collision and both vessels severely damaged. The Otterburn had several plates badly bent and some broken; also a number of frames bent. The Craigwhinnie had bowsprit and foretopmast carried off, yards broken, sails torn, the main deck cut into, and stem twisted.

HAMBURG, Aug. 16.—The Hamburg Liner Phoenicia, Capt. Leithauser, which arr. at this port on Aug. 11, from New York, reports that she passed a large burning wooden wreck on Aug. 4 in lat. 47 degrees, longitude 44 degrees.

Ship Sierra Cadena, (Br.,) of 1,768 tons, Capt. McWhinnie, at this port since July 17, from Rangoon, has been in collision with the bark Pioneer, (Ger.,) and had several plates above the waterline and frames stove in. The bark's damage is slight.

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 16.—Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Capt. Cammero, from Savannah July 10 for Antwepr, is ashore on Southeast Spit, Goodwin Sands. Three tugs, three lifeboats, and a number of shore boats have gone to her assistance, hoping to tow her off at high tide to-night.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—SS Scottish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McLennon, from New York via Rio Janeiro, arr. at Santos Aug. 14.

SS Crathorne, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Dublin yesterday.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, sld. from Glasgow for New York to-day.

SS Gut Heil, (Ger.,) Capt. Daldorf, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Powderhorn, (Br.,) Capt. Prout, from New York via Cape Town, arr. at East London July 21.

SS Yanariva, (Br.,) Capt. Weston, from New York for Port Elizabeth, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., Aug. 12.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Table Bay Aug. 14.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Adelaide to-day.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from New York, arr at London to-day.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Capt. Kirkwood, for New York, sld. from Foochow Aug. 11.

SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New York via Port au Prince, &c., arr. at Amsterdam Aug. 12.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from Hamburg for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

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AUGUSTIN AND THE GERMANS.

The first reports made it appear that our bombastic friend the Governor General of the Philippines had been carried away by a German warship in order to spare him the humiliation of surrendering Manila. It would no doubt have been particularly humiliating to him to surrender to those whom he so accurately described four months ago as "a horde without discipline or instruction." But the later reports indicate that he had already been deprived of his command by orders from Madrid, and that he was fleeing from the wrath to come in a private and unofficial capacity.

In either case the action of the German warship in receiving him as a passenger was the same. He was an officer in the Spanish Army, and as such as much a lawful prize of war as a battery or a cruiser. The German commander might as well have loaded his ship with Spanish guns from the forts of Manila, to be afterward turned over to the Spanish Government, as to take away one of our prisoners of war. The performance, from the point of view of international law, will doubtless receive proper attention from the State Department.

If the facts are as they are reported to be it seems that we are entitled to an apology and the return of our prisoner.

From the point of view of international comity it is like so many preceding performances of the German naval force in Manila Bay. It is unmannerly and provocative. A main question as to these performances is psychological. What did or do the Germans expect to gain by making nuisances of themselves in Manila Bay? Why should they annoy and affront the plainly predestinated victor? They can get nothing from Spain. They might have got something from our good will. Then why cultivate our ill-will? It seems to be true that "too much zeal" is a professional recommendation to a German naval officer even when entirely unattended by discretion. But the effect of overzeal in this case has been to bring the American people to a determination, upon which their representatives will insist, that whoever derives advantage from the disposition to be made of the Philippines Germany shall derive none. This is a consequence of preaching the gospel of a consecrated person to those who will not hear, and it is a consequence that will hardly commend itself to the consecrated person in question.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The position of the Commissioners appointed by the Governments of the United States and Spain to conclude the treaty of peace will be substantially that of "high Commissioners and Ministers Plenipotentiary." That was the description given in 1870 of the Commissioners who met at Washington on the part of the British Government and of our own to conclude a treaty, which, though not technically one of peace, was intended to prevent hostilities, and so was in substance of the same character.

In the present instance the Commissioners are specially chosen for a particular task. They will be, as is the case with other representatives of the Government in foreign relations, under the direction of the Chief Executive through the Secretary of State. The general principles by which they are to be guided are laid down in the protocol, which is the summary of the terms on which the President offered to suspend hostilities, and which were accepted by the Spanish Government. Their discretion will not be independent, nor will their work be necessarily conclusive. The treaty they will frame will be subject to the ratification of their respective Governments, and in matters not already clearly defined by the terms of the protocol they will at every important stage consult and be directed by their Governments. This is a general rule, subject only to conditions arising from difficulty of communication or special circumstances determined by each Government. In 1855 Lord CLARENDON, appointed by the Queen to represent her in the Congress at Paris, was given full powers, but the records do not show that he used them independently. In 1815 TALLEYRAND extorted from the returned Bourbon, King Louis of France, practically "carte blanche" for the Congress, of Vienna, but when NAPOLEON landed from Elba TALLEYRAND hastened to the German baths, feeling that his health would not sustain further labors, and his unlimited commission never became a precedent in French diplomacy.

If the task of the American Commissioners now about to proceed to Paris were confined to an agreement with reference to matters in this hemisphere it would be very easy and simple, and they would require no instructions beyond those almost wholly formal ones that could be prepared for them before leaving this country. Practically all they would have to do would be to discuss and agree upon the means of adjusting the interests of the Government of Spain, and of its former citizens who shall remain in the islands formerly in her possession. The serious part of the work before them is the "conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines." Such a treaty will formulate a policy on the part of the United States which cannot now be said to be defined, or acknowledged by the Executive, or ratified by the Legislature, or known to the people of the United States. All that is positively within present public knowledge is that the President has offered, and the Spanish Government has accepted the offer, to suspend hostilities on certain conditions, one of which is that "the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending a treaty" to determine the above-mentioned question. Everything beyond this with regard to the policy of the United States as to the future of the Philippines is a matter of inference. The President may have precise views and even a well settled purpose as to this policy, but he has not made them public, and there is every reason to suppose that he is still open to considerations that may arise in the course of the negotiations.

As we have pointed out frequently in these columns, our present foothold in the Philippines came to us by the fortunes of a war undertaken with no reference to the future of the islands. This brings a legitimate opportunity to secure certain advantages for the protection and advance of our commerce, and it brings a clear duty to provide as well as may be for the stable government and orderly development of the islands. Whether this should cause us to retain the ground we have occupied, or to secure further ground, or to confine ourselves to a strong naval station, and whether the "disposition" of the islands shall be their return to Spain under conditions as to their future government, or a joint occupation by ourselves and one or more European powers—all these are questions which are not known to be determined even in the mind of the President, and which cannot finally be determined without action by the Senate, and, in certain conditions, of Congress. It is, therefore, to be expected that one part of the work of the Peace Commissioners will be the study of these questions, not only with reference to what Spain shall agree to, but as to what the United States shall decide. It will be one of their functions to aid in the formation of a policy for their own Government. They cannot fix it. They can only advise upon it, and their advice may not be taken. What they may actually do will be for the President to direct. But they may be of great service in this direction, and the President will unquestionably bear this in mind in their selection.

MARSHAL BLANCO.

The absurd pronunciamiento of Marshal BLANCO indicates that that officer thinks there may be a future for him in Spanish politics. That expectation would denote a very low estimate indeed of Spanish intelligence. Because the appeal of the Marshal is made upon a denial or an ignoring of the most elementary and notorious facts.

In effect the Marshal says ostensibly to the inhabitants of Cuba, who know better, but really to the inhabitants of Spain, who he thinks know no better, that Cuba might have been preserved to Spain, and that if he had been permitted to do so he would have preserved it. The impudence of this is really appalling. Before an American soldier had landed at Santiago it was evident that all that was needed to secure the ultimate and bloodless surrender of Cuba by Spain was to keep up the pressure of the blockade. That would have compelled the garrison to live on the resources of the island. This they might have done, though with much hardship. But it would have been mere subsistence, not efficiency as a fighting force. There was for a long time a gap in the blockade on account of our overlooking the possibility of supplying Havana across the Isle of Pines and the shallows of the southern coast. When that gap was closed the garrison of Havana could not import a gun or a rifle or a pound of gunpowder. Its fighting force was strictly limited to the supply it had on hand.

It was BLANCO who ordered Admiral CERVERA out of Santiago, and in doing so he sealed the doom of Havana as well as of Santiago. If he desired to strike a blow for Spain, he had his opportunity. He might have gone to the relief of LINARES and attempted to raise the siege of Santiago, when it was invested, according to the American commander, with a "very fine line." What would have been a feat of arms worth trying, and he had weeks in which to try it. He had not the enterprise for that, and left 18,000 Americans to receive the surrender of some 24,000 Spaniards. He contented himself with talking big at Havana and telling LINARES to hold out to the last. For him to pretend after that that Cuba was defensible and that he could have defended it, is a procedure which can, we should say, excite only the disgust of patriotic Spaniards.

His position is made worse by his asking to be relieved of his command. It is his business to arrange for and effect the evacuation of Cuba in the most economical and expeditious manner, and so as to save for Spain the greatest possible number of men and quantity of material. That is a plain piece of administrative and military business, with which his political opinions have nothing whatever to do. Instead of doing what service he still can for his country, he seems to imagine that his "political future" will be injured if he superintends the evacuation. It will not be creditable to the Spanish people if it turns out that such a man has any political future at all.

OUR AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

The successor to Col. HAY at the Court of St. James's should possess all the excellent qualities that are so marked in that gentleman.

He should be a man of entire trustworthiness. Not only should he be faithful to the best interests of his Government—any American would be that—but he should be capable of winning the implicit respect and confidence of those with whom he has to deal.

He should have insight and foresight. He should grasp the wide range of possible relations between the two peoples and their Governments, and be able to render substantial aid to his Government in the varied questions that are bound to present themselves now that the United States have taken a position in the East.

He should be capable of promoting good understanding, which is the basis of good feeling, not only between the two Governments, but between the two peoples. He should himself represent the American characteristics that will always win the sympathy of Englishmen.

He should not be a politician nor should political considerations control his selection.

THE PERSECUTION OF HEROES.

The American people entertain the strongest feelings of gratitude and admiration for the soldiers and sailors who have fought and conquered in the war with Spain. The Nation sympathizes deeply with the men who have suffered from wounds or disease in Cuba. There is no lack of appreciation of the value of their services, of the great obstacles they overcame, of their matchless bravery.

The example of these men has been positively beneficial to their fellows in more ways than one. Contemplation of their courage and patient endurance, and their cheerfulness in misery, has helped thousands to forget or to make light of their own little troubles. The weather since March has been pretty bad weather, while the mosquito came early and lingers. Trade was slow for a little while. How many of us, since the war began, have refrained from complaining about bad business or the weather or maligning the well-meaning mosquito because of a sudden memory of the boys in Cuba and the hardships they were enduring?

Indeed, a New York physician has been heard to declare that the health of New York people has been actually preserved this wet Summer, when, with many days of high temperature, and with many streets torn open, the conditions of an unhealthy season have been marked by the prevalence of this very feeling and its good effect upon the nervous systems of those who have shared it. Probably this opinion is purely empirical, and could not be scientifically sustained; but it seems reasonable.

As strong as their sympathy for the soldier and sailor suffering in the tropics, has been the admiration of the Nation for the bravery and fighting skill exhibited on land and sea. This has been a great and ennobling year for our people, and it is natural that the desire to do homage to the returning heroes should be widespread and pronounced. But we must remember that the men who have been fighting need rest more than they need praise, and try not overdo it. There is such a thing as persecuting folks with homage. Moreover, though this hounding of Mr. HOBSON during his stay in this city, this swarming of the Army Building, and crowding around the lines at the new Montauk Camp, is perhaps a natural expression of the National feeling, it surely is not its best expression; nor are many of the folks who do these things those who feel deepest and longest. There are probably very many sensation seekers, people of weak and trivial minds incapable of much feeling in the crowd. The throb of a great nation's heart is not wholly a matter of jostling, cheering, and cackling.

THE GOLFING SEASON.

The golfing season of 1898 will reach its height Sept. 12, when the six days' contest for the amateur championship will open on the Morris County course. Doubtless this contest will turn out to be the most brilliant and memorable of the series which began in 1895. The course is fine, and the conditions will be more favorable to the triumph of pure skill than ever before. Moreover, it is possible that some crack golfers who have not played in any matches thus far this season may be able to enter for the championship.

The season, it must be confessed, has not been exactly brilliant. In its public contests the records of preceding seasons have been equaled but not surpassed. Contestants of the finest skill have been comparatively few. Many fine golfers have been attending to something more serious even than golf. No fewer than fifteen members of one of the smallest clubs in this city are troopers of Squadron A. The Naval Reserve contains many golfers who have been practicing gunnery at Spanish marks or taking practical lessons in seamanship. The present holder of the amateur championship cup, who wears the gold medals of two successful years, has spent some part of the Summer in a Spanish prison. Many golfers who have not been actively engaged in the war have been compelled to stick more closely than usual to business and let their mashies rust in idleness.

Nevertheless, the growth of positive and material interest in this noblest of sports has been extraordinary in this off Summer of 1898. No Summer resort now pretends to any importance which cannot boast a links. The mountain and seashore resorts of New England, the watering places of New York and the Middle West have gone "golf crazy." The little island of Nantucket has two public golf courses on its rolling moors, and they do say that you can get worse "lies" there, and more of them, than on any other courses in the world—but that does not matter.

The game of golf is supported and upheld, and made profitable, not by cracks who can do nine holes in the thirties and forties, but by players who can go around the first half of the full course in the late fifties, so to speak, the sixties and seventies, and there must be a third more such players in this country now than there were last year.

The rumor of a conference at Santiago in which the disposition of the insurgent troops was considered may be exaggerated; but it is not at all improbable that our Government may contemplate some expenditure in that direction. The active services of the Cuban troops may not have been very important and their conduct may have been disappointing in some regards. But they have really been co-operating with our army, and have for at least three years been maintaining with much energy the cause for which the United States finally went to war. In the settlement of the affairs of the island it is important that they should be friendly to us, and aid us in every way possible. It is clear that if they are not friendly they can, if they choose, make a good deal of trouble for us. They are now shut off from the mode of life they have been following, and it is very desirable that they should return to peaceful pursuits promptly and under conditions that will dispose them to the reign of peace and order. If this can be furthered by a reasonable payment on the part of our Government to meet the expenses of disbandment and to give the troops a start in their new life, no one can deny that it would be both just and expedient.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Two views may be taken of the determination by the War Department to establish a great military camp close to New York City, where it would be sure to be studied carefully by observers not less well trained in seeing all there is to see than habituated to telling the results of their observation without the slightest regard for the consequences to official reputations. On the one hand, the department may be either indifferent to criticism—a supposition for which there is considerable basis for probability—or it may be calmly resigned to the endurance of bitter denunciation because of sheer ignorance of the possibility of deserving and getting anything else. The second view is that the department is a helpless victim of the fatality which so interested the Greek poets, and was forced by relentless Destiny to round out its war record with an exhibition, in a place practically visible to every man, woman, and child in the country, of all the worst consequences that follow the substitution of politicians for men specially trained for special work. If the second of these theories is the true one, it may be that we are now watching the beginning of the end of that evil system. Little things like the habitual misgovernment of villages, towns, and cities, like the appointment of ward heelers to minor positions in the Consular service, and like the frequent wasting or stealing of public money, do not produce, experience has shown, much impression on the average voter's mind. He gets along well enough in spite of them, and he refuses to make the effort requisite to effect the reforms he theoretically desires. But the treatment of our soldiers, especially our volunteer soldiers, is a matter that touches the average voter's heart as well as his pocket, and the mingled incompetence, negligence, and malfeasance that cause the suffering and death of popular heroes cannot fail to inspire action immediate and effectual. None can be so blind as not to see that city streets badly paved, police forces honeycombed with corruption, Consular duties ill-performed, and fever-infested military camps are all products of the same evil, or that the remedy for the worst of these abuses is also the remedy for each of its innumerable related wrongs. Every one hopes that the tented city on Montauk Point will develop order out of chaos, safety out of danger, but if it does not, woe for the doctrine of spoils.

—Much more convincing evidence of the return of peace than news from Washington about a "protocol" was the removal yesterday of the huge boardings that for some three months past have nearly concealed the offices of our vivacious journalistic neighbors. These wide expanses of blackened planks have served many purposes, artistic, literary, and moral, and have served them well. They have even made gratuitous distribution of interesting and important facts at odd times, when the wearied imagination of the men in linen dusters who paced the perilous shelves in front of them refused to supply anything else. But though the bulletin boards, and the linen dusters, and the murmurous crowd below will be missed—especially by people in a hurry to get home to dinner—still their departure will not be mourned. It emphasizes the re-establishment of ordinary conditions as few other things would, it means more light and air for the pallid occupants of the long-barricaded buildings, and it gives baseball, murder, politics, cyclones, croquet matches and other sports a chance to win back the affection of the public. We are worried, though, about [illegible]. Nobody ever explained them while they were on view, and now the chances are that they will remain an eternal mystery of "the late war."

PERSONAL.

—Madrid has found a scapegoat at last—somebody to hold responsible for all of Spain's so-called misfortunes, and to denounce as her "evil genius." The somebody, it seems, is CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, or CRISTOBAL COLON, as the Spaniards call him, and it must be confessed that the selection was made with truly marvelous skill. In the first place, COLUMBUS has been dead for some time, so that no fierce defense of his memory need be feared from any quarter, and in the next place, he wasn't of Spanish birth or blood, and therefore the colossal blunder of which he was guilty is not a humiliation to Iberian pride. "If that wretched Italian had either staid quietly at home," the Madrileños are saying, "or if he had been content to remain a poor but honest pirate in near-by waters, Spain would have had no colonies to lose, and—could anything be more obvious and logical?—she would have lost no colonies." Instead, for all anybody knows, or at least for all anybody can prove, she would have developed her home resources, which are undoubtedly of incalculable value, and would have been to-day a strong nation, loved and respected by all, and not the helpless victim of an upstart race of which the very existence is due to the misguided zeal of Genoa's son. Isn't that a pretty theory? Only two faults can be found with it. The more important of them is the fact that to call the discovery of America the reverse of a great and glorious achievement is to rob Spain of her last available asset. The other weak point in the theory is hardly worth mentioning, since it is merely the chance that some cynical foreigner may see in Spain's attack on COLUMBUS merely this: "It was a cruel wrong to give us the most brilliant opportunity any nation ever had, for he should have known, if he didn't, that our efforts to take advantage of it would fail, and it was nothing less than the act of a malignant enemy to put us in control of lands peopled by naked savages, for if he had possessed any sense at all he would have foreseen the rapacity, the murderousness, and the stupidity with which, to our ultimate undoing, we would treat them." But what matters the jeering of aliens? The condition of Spain shows that she must have had an "evil genius," and COLUMBUS, having much leisure on his hands, can serve in that capacity much more conveniently than can the much-occupied WEYLER or other members of his numerous class.

—One of the Glen Island boats carried the other day a restless flock of "fresh-air children" from the east side. All they wanted to do was to use their eyes and their tongues, but of course there was a conscientious feminine philanthropist along with them, and she insisted on imparting to her charges such useful information as she possessed and the banks of the river suggested. This worried the children a good deal, but they bore their troubles with the philosophy which the east side gives to its young as well as its old inhabitants, and, except by the manifestation of a centrifugal tendency whenever the eye of the mentress could be avoided and a restless nestling about when cornered, they concealed all signs of impatience. Finally the conscientious feminine philanthropist had a really brilliant idea: "Now, little girls," she said, in the tone which is so kind that the unregenerate on hearing it involuntarily look about for half a brick and gloat over the thought of what could be done with it if found, "Now, little girls, what is the name of this boat?" Half a dozen little girls answered, "The Howard Carroll." "And did any of you ever read the beautiful, beautiful book that HOWARD CARROLL wrote for little girls?" was the next question. There was pained silence for a while, and then one timid child said, "I have; it's named 'Alice in Wonderland.'" Whereupon the mentress cast reproachful eyes upon the other children, told them that surely they ought to know that, and proceeded to rehearse the plot of Gen. CARROLL's masterpiece to their enormous edification.

—Secretary LONG has been passing a few restful days at his home in Hingham, Mass., but even there he could not escape the interviewer. A moderately considerate one was content to get "No" for an answer to the question, "Are you afraid of imperialism?" When that was published, of course, Boston was stirred to its depths, and there was no rest for the Secretary of the Navy until he had explained his dreadful "No" at great length. The Transcript man gravely informed him that Boston was asking for facts, explicit facts, however dreadful, in regard to the Secretary's position. "My meaning," came the soothing reply, "was that I had no fear that, as the result of the war, the people of the United States will be swept away from the fundamental principles of our Government. Nor do I entertain any apprehensions of such a thing happening. It is true that we are entering upon what may be called a colonial period by the acquisition of Puerto Rico and coaling stations in the Ladrones and probably the Philippines. This will present problems new to us in a certain sense, but I see no reason to believe that we will not solve them successfully without departing from the principles of our Government." Continuing, the Secretary expressed the opinion that only a comparatively small force will be required to form the army of occupation which we must send to Cuba to hold the island while the stable and independent Government we are pledged to set up there is being formed. Of the Philippines and their disposition, he could only say that no rigid, unyielding policy had been adopted yet, and that the question of their future would be largely determined by the peace commission, which would weigh carefully their resources, &c., and the possibilities of the commercial value to be associated with our retention of territory there.

THREE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

1. The changed conditions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere in territory now under United States control have raised a query in my mind as to the status of patentees who have taken out and hold patents in the United States, and I will be obliged for an expression of an opinion by you.

2. I would also like to inquire if the law does not require the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to place under its roadbed and over all street crossings metal dip pans to protect passers underneath from injury by anything falling upon them from above.

3. I have the impression that the law prohibits the sale upon the stations of this company of anything other than reading matter, and that it was compelled years ago to suspend sales of other things which it had entered into. Has the law been changed, and if not, is the placing and operation of slot machines, as is now the case, upon these platforms for the sale of chewing gum, chocolate, and for weighing persons a violation thereof?

A CITIZEN.

1. No provision has been made as yet regarding the status of patentees in our newly acquired possessions. Neither is there any precedent which ordinarily would be followed. It is presumed that a decision from the Commissioner of Patents will be forthcoming in time, or that Congress will make the necessary laws to regulate it.

2. Section 109 of the Revised Ordinances makes it a misdemeanor punishable by $10 fine or ten days in jail for the Manhattan Elevated Road to permit any oil, grease, water, coals, scraps of iron, tools, or other liquid or solid substance to fall, or be dropped or thrown from any engine, car, track, depot, or other part or portion of the railroads into or upon any street, avenue, or public place in the city. The law, however, does not say what shall be done by the railroad to prevent these things.

3. The sale of periodicals on or under the elevated railroad is covered by Sections 680 to 688 of the Revised Ordinances. While nothing is said to permit the sale of other than periodicals there is no inhibition, and it is to be presumed that the sale cannot be prevented.

GEN. TRACY AND THE PEACE COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had hoped to see some remonstrance in THE TIMES, the only morning paper I take, against the proposed appointment of B. F. Tracy on the Peace Commission. What is he politically but an attachment to the Platt machine and to the Platt personal suite? What but the incapable (for good) Chairman of the commission that worked up our Greater New York charter in Platt's interest? What but the discredited Platt candidate last Fall? He is said to be put on the commission at the express request of Platt. Why? The Administration cannot directly interfere in the State campaign this Fall, but with Tracy on the Peace Commission, sitting in Paris with his betters, who, I should suppose, would, if they could, object to his presence, cannot Platt point with pride to that evidence of McKinley's interest in his doings?

To send such a man abroad in such a cause is an insult to all who dislike Platt and his ways, and I wish there could be a protest raised loud enough to prevent such a disgrace. Cannot you start it? Cannot names of protestors be called for against his appointment? Even if no result should be obtained it would be right that resentment should be publicly expressed. Such a protest should be started in good faith. You may put my name on it.

J. S. P.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1898.

THE HEIRS OF ROBERT MORRIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A paragraph in your paper of Saturday in reference to an alleged fortune coming to the heirs of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, moves me to write and say that the Morris family cannot understand the persistence of such reports in the newspapers of the past year.

There is no mystery about the descendants of Robert Morris. Many live, and have always lived, in Philadelphia, and are naturally well-known people, yet heirs to these mythical fortunes are mentioned in different parts of the country who are absolutely no kin to the family and unknown to them. Of male descendants of the name of Morris there are but four—Mr. Fisher Morris, Eckman, West Va.; Dr. Henry Morris and his son, Robert, of Philadelphia, and Robert Morris of Detroit, son of the late Gouverneur Morris. In the female line they are more numerous, but still scanty enough to satisfy even Malthus.

The Morris family has no claim against the Government of the United States save that of gratitude, of which it is generally understood republics are incapable. Should, however, any enterprising paragrapher find a fortune to which we might have the shadow of a legal claim, he can obtain a full list of all the descendants of Robert Morris from his granddaughter,

MARY WHITE MORRIS CHURCH.

Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1898.

A DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR 1900.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If not too early to think about 1900, how would this do for a Democratic ticket?

For President—Rear Admiral George Dewey of Vermont.

For Vice President—Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama.

Navy and army, North and South.

A DUTCHMAN.

New York, Aug. 10, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

What some would consider as a representative list of the newspapers of the United States—omitting those of New York City—are divided as follows on the question of retaining the Philippine Islands:

Would Keep the Islands.

Boston Journal, (Rep.,) Philadelphia Inquirer, (Rep.,) Philadelphia Press, (Rep.,) Chicago Times-Herald, (Rep.,) Chicago Inter Ocean, (Rep.,) Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, (Dem.,) Milwaukee Wisconsin, (Rep.,) St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.,) Kansas City Times, (Rep.,) Topeka Capital, (Rep.,) Denver News, (Pop.,) Salt Lake Tribune, (Dem.,) Salt Lake News, (Ind. Mormon,) Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, (Rep.,) Washington (D. C.) Star, (Ind.,) Baltimore Herald, (Ind.,) Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union and Citizen, (Dem.,) Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, (Rep.,) San Francisco Chronicle, (Rep.,) San Francisco Argonaut, (Rep.,) San Francisco Examiner, (Dem.,) San Francisco Bulletin, (Rep.,) Portland Oregonian, (Rep.) Total, 23.

Opposed to Expansion.

Boston Transcript, (Rep.,) Boston Herald, (Ind. Dem.,) Springfield (Mass.) Republican, (Ind.,) Pittsburg Dispatch, (Ind.,) Philadelphia Ledger, (Ind. Rep.,) Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.,) Indianapolis Sentinel, (Dem.,) Detroit Tribune, (Sil. Rep.,) Dallas (Texas) News, (Dem.,) St. Paul Globe, (Dem.,) Denver Republican, (Silver,) Salt Lake Herald, (Silver,) Baltimore Sun, (Dem.,) New Orleans Times-Democrat. (Dem.,) Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, (Dem.) Total, 15.

Undecided.

Boston Post, (Dem.,) Philadelphia Record, (Dem.,) Philadelphia Times, (Dem.,) Chicago Record, (Ind.,) Indianapolis News, (Ind.,) Indianapolis Journal, (Rep.,) Des Moines (Iowa) Register, (Rep.,) Minneapolis Journal, (Rep.,) St. Louis Republic, (Dem.,) Baltimore News, (Dem.,) New Orleans Picayune, (Dem.,) Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, (Dem.,) Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, (Dem.,) Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, (Dem.,) Richmond (Va.) Times, (Dem.,) San Francisco Call, (Rep.,) Milwaukee Sentinel, (Rep.) Total, 17.

From The New Orleans Daily Picayune, (Dem.)

If the United States was to demand and take the entire group of the Philippines, there would be only the insurgents to be reckoned with, and they could be conquered by force or pacified by peaceful measures; but if the United States shall consent to be satisfied with a coaling station in Luzon, and shall leave the greatest part of that island and the whole of the others in possession of the sovereignty of Spain, when Spain is so weakened, physically and financially, that she cannot cope with the rebels or maintain her dominion over them, what is going to happen? How far do our responsibilities go in the premises?

Other Editorial Opinion.

From The Chicago Journal, (Rep.)

The retention of the Philippines outside of Manila has ceased to be an international question, and becomes a domestic one. Probably the American Commissioners will demand that Spain either pay an indemnity or turn over the islands, and it is not hard to guess which the defeated nation will choose.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

By no possibility can either Cuba and Puerto Rico or the Philippines be in condition for Congress to pass upon the issues presented until the regular session in December.

From The Kansas City Star, (Ind. Dem.)

The United States needs the Philippines, but not worse than the Philippines need the United States. The policy of imperialism for the United States is as inevitable as the movement of the planets. It arises from causes which cannot be restrained or repressed, and it involves as one of its logical processes the occupation of the Philippines.

From The Atlanta Constitution, (Dem.)

If, therefore, we decree in our treaty of peace that Spanish sovereignty is to remain over the Philippines, is it not among the probabilities that we will have to suppress the Aguinaldo rebellion?

From The Boston Traveler, (Rep.)

It is in the interests of humanity that we control the Philippines. It is in the interest of civilization that we establish a government there and maintain it.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, (Ind.,)

At present, if the views of the Republican and part of the Democratic press, the demands of commercial bodies, and the common talk of the streets can be cited as majority sentiment, the people are in favor of the annexation of the Philippine group. "We are able now to take care of foreign possessions and make them contribute to the sum of National greatness. Then why should we not accept them?"

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph, (Rep.)

Better days are in store, too, for the Philippines, for the old oppression and the old barbarities cannot be resumed, whatever may be the conclusions reached by the commission.

From The Memphis Commercial Appeal, (Dem.)

There will be no trouble in doing with the Philippines or in doing the Filipinos. The genius of the United States is equal to any emergency.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.)

The Monroe doctrine neither forbids us to take the Philippine Islands nor requires us to. The world acquiesces in what we may determine. All the contentions we may have cannot be held down to the rules of the Monroe doctrine.

From The Indianapolis News, (Ind. Dem.)

It seems to us that there is a strong feeling against the policy of colonial expansion, which at one time threatened to be popular. And it is said that the President shares this feeling, or, at least, that he is opposed to the annexation of the entire Philippine group.

From The Pittsburg Daily Post, (Dem.)

The Philippines remain an open question, with the advantage on our side of the occupation of the city, bay, and harbor of Manila until a permanent agreement has been reached as to the future of the islands. It is the most difficult problem of the whole business.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat, (Dem.)

It is becoming more and more evident that the American people will never consent to restore the Philippines to Spanish rule, and it would have been much better to announce our determination at once.

From The Seattle Times, (Rep.)

We say, "Keep the whole shooting match"—Ladrones, Puerto Rico, Philippines, and all—and not give up a single one.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Ind. Dem.)

The puzzling feature of the Philippine question is that we know so very little about it. Probably we shall have in good time very enlightening details from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt. They will have had an opportunity to study on the spot the situation at Manila, and when cable communication shall have been restored, as it soon will be, they can keep the Nation posted.

From The Topeka Capital, (Rep.)

To surrender the islands to Spain would not solve the question; it would only precipitate war, and in the end the Philippines would belong to some other power.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

The conditions are shaping themselves to render American retention of the whole of the Philippine Islands inevitable.

From The Peoria Herald, (Dem.)

The United States will consent to allowing the fate of the Philippines to be the subject of future discussion. But they will never be allowed to go back to Spain. When it comes to this the Americans will be like that famous fireman who did not care what color the machine was painted so that it was red.

From The Buffalo Commercial, (Rep.)

There are precedents in the British occupation of Hongkong that may be valuable in settling our acquisitions in the Philippines, and possibly Manila may become an American counterpart of the flourishing British city on the Chinese coast as a naval base and also in commercial importance.

From The Nashville American, (Dem.)

For better or for worse, American territory will be considerably enlarged. Puerto Rico is already as good as added to this country, all the signs point to the acquisition of Cuba, and some manner of hold will be kept on the Philippine Islands.

From The Portland Oregonian, (Rep.)

It is not going to be good for any political party in the United States to propose to retire the National standards from the lands on which they have been planted.

From The Canton (Ill.) Register, (Rep.)

No retreat from the Philippines.

NUGGETS.

Long May It Wave.

Shortly the Spanish flag will entirely disappear from those islands. Another victory for the single standard.—Philadelphia Times.

Our Wards in Cuba.

"The Cuban insurgents seem to be growing more rational."

"Yes. With the accent on the ration."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Home Thrust.

Browne—I'd join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites.

Towne—That needn't deter you. There's always room for one more.—Brooklyn Life.

A Clerical Error.

The Georgia Chaplain who went to the wharf with his regiment and then backed out is expected to explain that when he signed the muster roll it was a clerical error.—Boston Transcript.

Economical Woman.

Wallace—This war tax has been a good thing for me.

Ferry—As to how?

Wallace—My wife doesn't ask me for checks so often, now that she realizes they cost 2 cents apiece.—Enquirer (Cincinnati.)

Getting Even.

"There is some comfort in being the father of twins," said the unhappy-looking passenger, to which the fat passenger, being there for that purpose, inquired, "What?"

"They keep each other awake of nights as well as my wife and me."—Indianapolis Journal.

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW.

Joseph L. Doyle in Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

The surging sea of human life forever onward rolls,
And bears to the eternal shore its daily freight of souls.
Though bravely sails our bark to-day, pale death sits at the prow,
And few shall know we ever lived a hundred years from now.

O, mighty human brotherhood! why fiercely war and strive,
While God's great world has ample space for everything alive?
Broad fields, uncultured and unclaimed, are waiting for the plow
Of progress that shall make them bloom a hundred years from now.

Why should we try so earnestly in life's short, narrow span
On golden stairs to climb so high above our brother man?
Why blindly at an earthly shrine in slavish homage bow?
Our gold will rust, ourselves be dust, a hundred years from now.

O, patient heart, that meekly bears your weary load of wrong!
Or earnest heart, that bravely dares and, striving, grows more strong!
Press on till perfect peace is won; you'll never dream of how
You struggled o'er life's thorny road, a hundred years from now.

Grand, lofty souls who live and toil that Freedom, Right, and Truth
Alone may rule the universe, for you is endless youth;
When 'mid the blest, with God you rest, the grateful lands shall bow
Above your clay in rev'rent love, a hundred years from now.

TIPS TO LORDS AND EARLS

Hooley, the Bankrupt Company Promoter, Tells How He Bought Their Names and Influence.

EARL DE LA WARR IN COURT

He Admits that He Received Vast Sums of Money, but Says It Was Not by Corrupt Methods.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day Justice Wright resumed the hearing of the motion to commit Earl De La Warr, Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw, and Rucker for contempt of court in attempting to induce Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, to falsify his evidence in the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. Hooley, who was sworn, explained the discrepancy between his own statement that he had paid Earl De La Warr £50,000 and the Earl's statement that he had only received £25,000 by saying that he paid the latter £25,000 directly and subsequently paid him an equal amount through Mr. Broadley, Mr. Hooley's agent, for division between Earl De La Warr and Lord Albemarle. Mr. Hooley said he had since discovered that Broadley kept the £25,000.

Regarding Earl De La Warr's alleged offer of £1,000 if he (Hooley) would contradict his former evidence, the bankrupt said that Mr. Broadley, at the Brunswick Hotel, offered him the money in the Earl's presence, and the correction of this statement which Earl De La Warr wished him to make was written out there, Mr. Hooley deposed, in the presence of the Earl. After severe cross-examination, in which Mr. Hooley stuck to his guns, Justice Wright dismissed the summons against Mr. Bradshaw.

The latter then went on the stand and asserted that Earl De La Warr, in the course of a conversation with Bradshaw as to Mr. Hooley's position, offered to pay Hooley's hotel bill for a month and said he was prepared also to help Mrs. Hooley to the extent of £1,000. Earl De La Warr, Mr. Bradshaw declared, asked him not to let Mr. Hooley know of the offer, as the matter might be construed as an attempt at bribery. It was understood, at the same interview, that Mr. Hooley would be asked to correct his original evidence. While on the stand, Mr. Bradshaw fainted.

Earl De La Warr was next sworn, and he repeated in substance the testimony he had already given before the Registrar in Bankruptcy, to the effect that he received nothing for becoming a Director in the Dunlop Company or for introducing others to Mr. Hooley. He admitted that he had suggested to Mr. Bradshaw that the latter could perhaps induce Mr. Hooley to correct certain misstatements.

During cross-examination with reference to his telegram to Mr. Hooley, asking him to make it clear that he (the Earl) did not have £50,000 on account of the flotation of the Dunlop Company, the Earl said his only object was to get Mr. Hooley to correct wrong statements, adding: "I never saw the paper alleged to have been written at the Brunswick Hotel."

Earl De La Warr acknowledged receiving £8,000 as a gift. He said that he subsequently received £1,300, and that at a later date he borrowed £10,000, but this money was not paid for joining the Directorate. Later, the Earl said, he was released from this debt by Mr. Hooley. He admitted that he knew that Lord Albemarle received £9,000, and Mr. Broadley £8,000. When he questioned Hooley with relation to his misstatements he deposed that the latter replied:

"That is all right. I did not know what I was saying, and I shall take the first opportunity to straighten matters out."

Mr. Broadley testified that there was not a word of truth in the statement that he had intercepted money. He characterized Mr. Hooley's evidence as "a farrago of falsehoods." Justice Wright will deliver his decision to-morrow.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA CONFER.

Reported that the Two Countries Will Agree on Chinese Issues.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Daily Graphic this morning says it understands that an exchange of views is occurring between the governments of Great Britain and Russia and that negotiations, started on Friday last, are proceeding in a conciliatory spirit on both sides. Russia declares that she has no interest, financial or otherwise, in the Pekin-Hankow Railway nor any desire to acquire any.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says that the new regulation opening every port on the West River to foreign trafic came into operation yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported that China has given an undertaking to the French Minister that France shall have sole permission to build a railway between Canton and Hankow.

GREAT BRITAIN IN ARABIA.

She Has Assumed a Protectorate Over a Vast Territory.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The papers here comment upon a dispatch from Aden, published in the St. Petersburg Vindomsti, declaring that England has assumed a protectorate over the whole of South Arabia from Bab-el-Mandeb Strait to the Gulf of Oman.

The St. Petersburg Herold describes the importance of the acquisition, which is equal in extent to the whole of France, and comprises a line of fortifications which may in the future dominate the road to India and assist in dominating the Persian Gulf and Persian trade.

The Vossische Zeitung believes that Russia will now act with energy to secure a position in the Persian Gulf.

ANOTHER PERIL FOR SPAIN.

El Liberal Fears an Anglo-Russian War Will Involve Her.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—El Liberal, discussing the eventuality of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia, thinks it a cause of fresh peril to Spain, and urges that special preparations be made for the defense of the Balearic Islands and the coast towns of Andalusia. It says:

"For three years we have sought to defend our honor and Spanish sovereignty in the colonies. To-day we are threatened with another danger. We have to defend our homes."

COLOMBIA'S PLEDGE TO ITALY.

The Cerruti Claim Will Be Paid Eventually in Full, a Satisfactory Guarantee Being Given.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Admiral Candiani, the commander of the Italian squadron now off the Colombian coast, received on Aug. 14 a definitive reply from the Government of Colombia, agreeing to all three points included in his ultimatum as to the payment of the Cerruti claim, namely: A formal and absolute recognition of President Cleveland's award, an undertaking to stop within eight months all proceedings on the part of Cerruti's creditors, and an immediate money payment to Italy as a guarantee of the full execution of the award within the stipulated time.

The dispute is thus settled to Italy's satisfaction.

Intense Heat in Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Paris says that eight deaths from sunstroke occurred in that city yesterday. According to Berlin advices the German schools have been closed on account of the heat.

Prince Herbert Bismarck's Son Ill.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Prince Herbert Bismarck's only son is dangerously ill, and Dr. Schweninger has been summoned to attend him.

"BARON" MUSGRAVE A THIEF.

Abandoned Mrs. Shakespeare at Paris and Was Caught Stealing.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—At the County of London Sessions to-day an American, Evans Wheeler, alias "Sir" Henry Onequi, "Palmist to the Queen," &c., was sentenced to a year's hard labor for stealing two bags at the King's Cross Railway Station.

The prisoner asserted that he was formerly a correspondent of The New York Herald and The New York Journal and Advertiser, but this is denied by the London representative of the latter paper.

Wheeler, or Onequi, is known to have formerly had a palmistry business at 1,244 Broadway, New York City. He brought Mrs. Nellie Shakespeare from Philadelphia to England last June, and in the following month went with her to Paris, where he assumed the designation of "Baron" Musgrave. He left there suddenly, owing a large amount and abandoned Mrs. Shakespeare.

When Musgrave was in New York he called himself Sir Henry Onequi, and started an establishment at 1,244 Broadway, where he read people's characters and told their fortunes by palmistry. He had married a Chicago woman, whom he brought to New York, and treated her so cruelly that she was compelled to leave him and return to her parents' home, in Chicago. Soon afterward a story appeared in the Chicago papers that he had committed suicide, and when his wife read it her old affection returned, and she came straight to New York. She found him not only alive, but also quite well, and then he confessed to her that he had himself sent out the false report to enlist her sympathy.

Among the people who went to Musgrave's palmistry establishment to have their fortunes told was Mrs. Shakespeare. He told her that she was yet to meet her true affinity who would love her infinitely more than did her husband, and invited her to call again to have the lines in her hand still more carefully examined. The woman was seized with a curiosity to find out more about her "true affinity," and went again and again, and lent a willing ear to his declarations of love.

She became infatuated with him, and in March they were married, Onequi taking the name of Musgrave, and Mrs. Shakespeare taking her maiden name, Reinhart. They eloped together to Paris, the woman telling her husband, Shakespeare, that she was going abroad with Baron Musgrave and his daughter as her chaperone.

On arriving in Paris the couple put up at the Hotel Continental, where they staid eleven days, and then Musgrave disappeared, leaving the hotel bill unpaid, and the woman without money. Several days ago she appealed to the United States Consul in Paris for a loan of $500 and a passage home. She said she had received an affectionate letter from her husband, Mr. Shakespeare.

IMPORTANCE OF SEA POWER.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Times, this morning, in an editorial article, emphasizes the tremendous lesson of the importance of sea power evinced in the war between Spain and the United States, and says:

"Nothing but a miracle or cosmic catastrophe could have averted an ultimate collision between the growing sea power of the United States and the waning Spanish Empire. Sea power, in this sense, caused the war, and was its governing factor from first to last. It is a lesson to the whole world, the full import of which can hardly be discerned as yet, for the fulfillment by the United States of the imperial destiny foreordained by the genius of her people—to be expansive but not aggressive—will be attended by consequences of vital moment, alike to the Old World and the New."

PRINCELY BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Herman E. Blair Presents His Wife with a Valuable Mine.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 16.—A birthday dinner that breaks all records of this city took place at a prominent hotel last night. The host was Herman E. Blair of Cincinnati, Ohio. He arrived in Denver a week ago to investigate the condition of the Little Alice Mine in Boulder County, in which he was interested. So satisfactory was his trip that he purchased the interest of his partner. The transfer was made yesterday.

The day being also his wife's birthday, he ordered a twenty-course banquet for fifteen guests at a cost of $500. While the guests were standing after the first toast, Mrs. Blair was presented with a seven-hundred-dollar marquise ring. But that was not all. "For pin money," explained the millionaire, as he handed his wife a bundle of papers. On top was a check payable to Mrs. Blair and bearing the figures $10,000. The package contained the deeds to the Little Alice Mine, a property valued at $500,000, and worth probably more.

SMUGGLER JAGO REMANDED.

Chief Officer of the Britannic Will Be Held for Trial.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—At the Bow Street Police Court this morning J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star Line steamship Britannic, who is held on a warrant issued at the request of the United States Embassy on the charge of embezzlement and larceny, in connection with mail robbery and smuggling, was formally arraigned.

Sir John Bridge refused an application for bail and the prisoner was remanded for a week.

RUSSIAN CITY BADLY BURNED.

Forty Persons Injured, Factories and Eighty Houses Destroyed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—A great fire at Nizhnee Novgorod, capital of the Government of the same name, near the confluence of the Oka with the Volga, about 250 miles northeast of Moscow, has destroyed a number of factories and eighty houses.

Forty persons have been injured, and damage to the amount of 1,500,000 rubles has been done.

The City of Nizhnee Novgorod is the centre of navigation on the Volga River, and thus figures largely in the commerce of that region of Russia. It has a population of 75,000, and its trade annually amounts to more than $200,000,000. There are many factories representing various lines of industries there.

The Emperor's Visit to the Czar.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in St. Petersburg says: "I am able to confirm the statement that Emperor William will stay two days at Livadia as the Czar's guest during his journey to Palestine."

To Explore Greenland's Coast.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—The expedition to explore the east coast of Greenland, under Lieut. Amdrup, sailed this morning, on board the steamer Godt-Haab.

Military Equipment Factory Burned.

LYONS, Aug. 16.—Estival's great manufactory of military equipments has been destroyed by fire.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford occupied a box last night at Imre Kiralfy's naval spectacle at Madison Square Garden.

Attalie Claire will make her début with the Castle Square Opera Company as Beatrice in "Boccaccio" at the American Theatre, Sept. 5.

"The Carpetbagger," in which "Tim" Murphy is to star this season, tells of a Chicago auctioneer who becomes the Carpetbag Governor of Mississippi.

Mordaunt & Block have engaged Kate Denin Wilson and Alberta Gallatin, Carl Ahrendt, and H. G. Keenan for their Columbus Theatre stock company.

Admiral Dewey's capture of Manila will be represented at Pain's Amphitheatre, at Manhattan Beach, to-morrow night, with fireworks, designs, and pictures.

Chauncey Olcott and his company are rehearsing "Sweet Inniscarra" at the Grand Opera House. The season begins Sept. 4 at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago.

Manager Augustus Pitou starts the new season at the Grand Opera House with a Labor Day matinée on Sept. 5. "When London Sleeps" will be the opening attraction.

Lederer & McLellan have secured "Heisses Blut," which is being adapted by Sydney Rosenfeld and is booked for a late Fall production at the Casino. The piece is a musical comedy, on the order of "The Circus Girl."

Manager Rosenquest promises something new in the way of melodrama in "Devil's Island," with which he opens his season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Aug. 29. The costumes were all imported, the military uniforms having seen service in the French Army. Emily Rigl has replaced Cora Tanner in the cast.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

County Committee Chairmen Coming Here Next Week to Report on the Situation.

SENATOR McCARREN'S PLANS

Headquarters for the New Campaign Committee to be Opened at the Hoffman House—Call for the Convention Issued.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, arrived here from Saratoga last evening, and had a talk with Elliot Danforth at the Hoffman House. The new committee did not meet, although they had expected to do so. Senator McCarren said that he would send requests to the Chairman of every County Committee in the State to meet the committee at the Hoffman House next week to give reports on the situation and on what is needed in their respective counties.

"We are going to begin at once to get out campaign literature," said the Senator, "and we will have a mass of material to send into all parts of the State on the canal scandal. We have engaged the banquet room at the Hoffman, and as soon as it can be fitted up we will open headquarters there."

There were only a few well-known politicians about the hotel, several of the Tammany leaders being still in Saratoga, and others scattered about among other Summer resorts. Lovell H. Jerome strolled into the corridor to see what was going on among the Democrats. Mr. Jerome is credited with being the only original Roosevelt man. He is said to have carried the Roosevelt boom around in his pocket weeks before anybody heard of it. After taking a good look at the Democrats he said he was going to call on Col. Roosevelt at Montauk Point to-day, but that he did not intend to talk politics with him. He wore a big Roosevelt button, on which was inscribed "Our Teddy For Our Governor."

"It's a new button," he explained; "just out to-day. You'll see them all over the State before long."

Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster County, Secretary of the new committee, was at the hotel with Senator McCarren. The Senator dined on the roof garden, and Mr. Danforth had a little supper down stairs in the café with James Oliver. While Mr. Danforth and Mr. Oliver were together former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan walked in.

The following call was issued yesterday for the convention:

The Democratic Electors of the State of New York are requested to unite in sending three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

MR. CROKER'S HIDING PLACE.

Mr. Untermyer Gives Interesting but Vague Directions How to Get to "Round Lake."

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Persons wishing to find Richard Croker after he gets away to the woods with Maurice Untermyer are likely to have a long search. In order that the Tammany chief will be sure of absolute peace and quiet a great deal of care is being taken to keep secret the whereabouts of the cottage where they intend to spend their time.

Mr. Croker has found it a difficult matter to keep away from the newspaper men and the politicians, too, for that matter. The preparations that were made to get him secretly out of town on Sunday were very elaborate, so much so, in fact, that a rumor started that he had stolen away disguised as Mayor Malloy of Troy. There were only two or three of his close friends in the scheme, and they engineered it very skillfully.

It has been discovered that the "Round Lake" to which Mr. Croker and Mr. Untermyer are supposed to be going is not on the map. Sometimes Mr. Untermyer says it is Round Lake, and at others he says it is a round lake, but he objects to explaining which of numerous round lakes in the mountains it is.

"It's just round lake," said Mr. Untermyer, "and you can easily find it if you search long enough. Come up there and see it."

"But how do I get there?" Mr. Untermyer was asked.

"Why," said Mr. Untermyer, "you'll know it by the big round lake. You couldn't mistake it in a thousand years. There is not another lake like it in the Adirondacks."

"What does Mr. Croker intend to do there?" he was asked.

"Hunt," said Mr. Untermyer, "and have a little peace and quiet for a change. There is fine deer hunting there, and I think he will enjoy it. Any bear? Well, there may be. That is rather dangerous sport for a man to indulge in who is so necessary to the party organization as Mr. Croker."

Saratoga is enjoying unusual prosperity at present. For the past three seasons the hotel keepers and others who make their living out of the Summer guests have had a hard time to make both ends meet. But all the hotels are now crowded and people are being turned away every day. There is plenty of money in circulation, too, and the gambling house keepers and bookmakers are getting a great deal of it. The politicians have not been very successful at the gambling table or on the track. Most of them are going away much poorer than when they came.

"The bookmakers," said a well-known Tammany man, "are getting all the money in sight. There is no chance for a man to beat these races, and I don't know of more than two or three of the New York people who have won a cent."

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

State Convention to Nominate a Ticket at Nashville To-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 16.—The Republican State Convention, which will assemble to-morrow, will be attended by several hundred delegates. The convention will nominate a candidate for Governor and three candidates for the office of Railroad Commissioners. In its platform it will demand that the election laws now in force in the State be modified. The repeal of the poll tax law and the introduction of the Australian ballot system will be demanded. The party wants the Sheriff to be one of the Election Commissioners in each county. President McKinley's conduct of the war will be indorsed. Alfred A. Taylor, a brother of Gov. Robert L. Taylor; G. N. Tillman, Foster V. Brown, John E. McCall, S. W. Hawkins, and Ernest Caldwell have been prominently spoken of in connection with the nomination for Governor, and Ernest Coldwell, Zachary Taylor, and J. A. Greer as the candidates for Railroad Commissioners.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

Contest Between Gov. Scofield and ex-Congressman Lafollette.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 16.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a State ticket meets in the Convention Building, this city, at noon to-morrow. It will be the biggest State political gathering that ever assembled in Wisconsin, 1,067 delegates having been chosen to select the nominees. Congressman M. J. Griffin of Eau Clair has been selected as temporary Chairman.

The main fight in the convention will be for the Gubernatorial nomination. The fight is between Gov. Scofield and ex-Congressman Robert M. Lafollette of Madison. The table of delegates shows 254 instructed for Scofield and 304 for Lafollette. The uninstructed are largely reported to be for Scofield, who claims he will be nominated on the first formal ballot. The result on the balance of the ticket will depend largely on how the Governorship is settled.

The platform will doubtless indorse the Administration of President McKinley and the administration of Gov. Scofield, will favor the abolition of railway passes and more equitable taxation of certain corporations.

Fusionites Could Not Agree.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 16.—Committees from the Populist, Silver Republican, and Democratic Parties of the State, that assembled [illegible] nate a fusion ticket that would defeat the Administration followers, will probably accomplish nothing. They cannot agree upon a division of spoils. The Silver Republicans want the Governor and the Democrats refuse to grant the demand. The Populists are willing to take anything, but vote with the Democrats. The only thing they have agreed on is a resolution pledging their candidates to free and unlimited coinage of silver and irrevocably opposed to the re-election of Hon. E. O. Wolcott to the United States Senate.

Mr. Dryden Not a Candidate.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company, who had been mentioned as Republican candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Smith, said to-day that he would not allow his name to be used. He pleads press of business and need of rest.

Populists Issue a Manifesto.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 16.—The Populist committee to-day issued a manifesto to the party declining to make a nomination for Congress on the ground that they could not get a fair count, and instructing the voters to stay at home and vote for neither Democrat nor Republican.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Personal and General Gossip of the Rhode Island Resort.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained at dinner this evening at Fairlawn, the guests being Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. Paul D'Hauteville, Miss Willing, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Evon L. Meyer, Mr. Lantrod, Mr. W. C. Eustis, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Miss Mason, Mr. A. De Navarro, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. R. A. Chanler, Miss Brice, and Mr. Joostens of the Belgium Legation.

Application for stabling and entries for the Newport Horse Show are being received in large numbers.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray gave a moonlight picnic at Gooseberry Island last evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Gray, who was recently formally introduced to society. The party of young people was chaperoned by Mrs. Gray and Miss Wolfe.

A surprise party was tendered to Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg Monday evening at her cottage, Willow Bank. Many of the cottagers were present.

Mrs. Edwin Parson entertained at luncheon to-day. Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and Mrs. Foxhall Keene entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ashton of New York have arrived and will pass the remainder of the season here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herbert are en route from England to visit Miss Gammell, Mrs. Herbert's sister.

William R. Hunter entertained the members of the island artillery at his farm, Sunnyside, in Middletown, this afternoon.

Arthur Broedermann of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

J. S. Clark of Philadelphia is the guest of Dr. Austin Flint.

A series of entertainments, to be given by professionals for charitable purposes, is to be held shortly at the residences of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, and Gordon McKay.

There is a report current that the cottagers are contemplating having Sousa's Band here for an entertainment shortly on the idea of a peace carnival.

Miss McAllister has returned to New York for a few days.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane of Roosevelt's Rough Riders is expected here very soon.

Mrs. Fred D. Grant and her son are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. A report sent from here states that Mrs. Palmer will erect a handsome villa here and a large house in New York. Mrs. Palmer positively denies that there is the slighest foundation for the story—at least at the present time.

Mrs. Leonard C. Ware is the guest of David H. King, Jr.

Walter Norman Eldridge is the guest of Col. and Mrs. E. M. Neill.

Commodore E. D. Morgan sails for Europe to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland of New York are at the Ocean House.

The polo players and their ponies arrived from Narragansett Pier yesterday for to-morrow's match.

The schoolship St. Mary's will probably sail for New York to-morrow.

The Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, brother of Bishop Potter, is passing August here.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter has left for the Adirondacks.

Prof. Wisner, who has been giving a series of lectures in French at the various cottages, has been taken to the Newport Hospital for treatment.

Mrs. and Miss Wallen, who have been passing the Summer at the Wilson cottage, will leave for Saratoga on Monday next.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin and Mr. Edgerton L. Winthrop will entertain at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has cards out for a dinner on Thursday.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a large dinner dance at the Breakers on Thursday.

FIRST POLO AT NEWPORT.

Meadow Brook Club Defeats the Philadelphians with a Narrow Margin.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The first polo game of the season was played this afternoon between the Meadowbrooks and Philadelphias on the old polo grounds, after a week's delay on account of bad weather. The field was slow and slippery. The ruts soon became so deep that accurate driving was impossible. Many misses were consequently made, and several goals were secured rather by good luck than good play.

The Philadelphia team work was skillful. Baldwick of the Meadowbrooks saved his team by his individual work. Once he carried the ball the whole length of the field, with the Philadelphias riding at his heels like mad. Near the enemy's goal W. C. Eustis overtook him and by a well-placed drive scored the goal that tied the game.

Lemuel Altemus started in with Philadelphia, but early in the game was struck in the back by a ball that put him out of the play. Carter, who took Altemus's place in the game, was thrown with his pony. He was not hurt. Bostwick, who was rated as a two-goal man, played nearer five and put up a remarkable game throughout.

While the eighth goal is credited to Philadelphia by W. Eustis, it belongs in fact to his pony, which kicked the ball through Meadowbrook's goal. With the score 5 to 5 the gong rang the finish, just as Kennedy made a safety. This forfeited a quarter of a goal to the Meadowbrooks, giving them the game by a score of 5 to 4¾. The summary:

Meadowbrook—1, W. C. Eustis, 6 goals; 2, J. B. Eustis, 4 goals; 3, C. C. Baldwin, 8 goals; back, A. C. Bostwick, 2 goals. Total—20.

Philadelphia—1, William Carter, 4 goals; 2, C. R. Snowden, 5 goals; 3, G. W. Kendrick, 5; back, A. E. Kennedy, 6. Total—20. Referee—W. A. Hazard. Scorer—D. F. Allen.

Goals.	Teams.	Made By.	Time.
First Period.			
1	Meadowbrook	J. B. Eustis	8:17
2	Philadelphia	Snowden	6:35
Second Period.			
4	Philadelphia	Kennedy	6:20
5	Philadelphia	Kendrick	5:40
6	Philadelphia	Kennedy	4:00
Third Period.			
7	Meadowbrook	J. B. Eustis	0:30
8	Meadowbrook	W. C. Eustis	9:17
9	Meadowbrook	W. C. Eustis	3:38
10	Meadowbrook	W. C. Eustis	2:10

Score—Meadowbrook, 5 goals; Philadelphia, 4¾.

RECEPTION TO MR. LONG.

Secretary of the Navy Shakes Hands for Two Hours.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, did much handshaking among his neighbors and townspeople to-night, the occasion being an informal reception tendered him by the Wampatuck Club at its clubhouse.

The invitations to this interesting event were given from the town pulpits last Sunday. Everybody was welcome and nearly everybody in town attended, and they had a great number of out-of-town friends with them, besides scores of Summer visitors, all anxious to embrace the opportunity of paying respects to the honored townsman, who is at his country home for a few days.

The Secretary, accompanied by his two daughters, arrived at the clubhouse shortly before 8 o'clock, when a salute of seventeen guns was fired by Cushing's Battery. The clubhouse was lavishly trimmed with bunting and flowers, while the grounds were profusely illuminated by lanterns.

From 8 until 10 o'clock a continuous line of men, women, and children passed through the parlor and grasped the hand of the distinguished guest, who had a pleasant word for each and all.

G. M. PULLMAN, JR., WEDS

Married Miss Lynne Fernald of Chicago in This City Yesterday.

PLEADED WITH MANY PASTORS

Young Couple Had Driven About New Jersey All Day Long Vainly Seeking to be United Without a License.

George M. Pullman, Jr., of Chicago, son of the late palace car magnate, and Miss Lynne Fernald of Chicago were married last night in this city, and are now registered at the Holland House. That the ceremony was performed without the knowledge, if indeed not without the consent and approval of the parents of both Mr. Pullman and his wife, seems a conclusion justified by the facts and the incidents of the case.

As the story runs, Mr. Pullman and his bride had endeavored, but in vain, to have the marriage ceremony performed in New Jersey. Early in the day Miss Fernald, who had been stopping at the Octagon Hotel, Long Branch, was joined by Mr. Pullman, who for some time past has been rusticating in Elberon, and together they drove to Freehold in a rig which Mr. Pullman had engaged. There they visited the several clergymen to be found, and begged with pathos and earnestness that they be joined in the bonds of wedlock. But each and all refused positively to accede to the request unless the necessary marriage license were forthcoming. This, for some reason which does not at present appear, Mr. Pullman had not been able to obtain.

Nothing daunted, the couple proceeded to other places, nearly driving their horse to death, but as in Freehold, their pleas met with polite but decided negatives.

At last in despair they concluded to come to New York, and this they did, arriving here above 7 o'clock and going at once to the Holland House. There they met Manager Harriman and S. D. S. Bissell, a newspaper man and personal friend of Mr. Pullman, and to them they confided their tale of love and of woe, and begged that fickle fate be wooed to their side so that they might be married and go adown the paths of life hand and hand together, happy evermore.

Mr. Harriman and Mr. Bissell were only human, and for the first time the plaints and the pleadings of the young couple did not fall upon deaf ears. At once it was suggested that the couple, with Messrs. Harriman and Bissell as witnesses, might repair to the church at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, the nearness of whose location seemed almost providential. The plan was no sooner suggested than it was acted upon, but unfortunately for the hopes of the would-be bride and bridegroom, no clergyman could be found either at the church or at the rectory.

Then it was suggested that perhaps a solution of the difficulty might present itself if the party repaired to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, on West Fifty-sixth Street. Accordingly, a hack was summoned, and the loving couple and their faithful attendants were driven to the institution, where fortune waited upon them in the person of an Episcopal clergyman, about whose name there seems to be some doubt, but whose residence is known to be at 316 West Fifty-seventh Street. Upon hearing the story of Mr. Pullman, he willingly offered to perform the marriage ceremony, provided that they did not insist upon his wearing his gown. He had an evening engagement, and was dressed in evening attire.

The condition was eagerly accepted, and the party repaired to the residence of the clergyman, whose name Mrs. Pullman says she remembers as Mr. Mieferth, and his church as the Protestant Episcopal, Zion and St. Timothy, at 332 West Fifty-seventh Street, and there in his residence they were married.

From there they returned to the Holland House, where they had dinner: and after that they went out, and had not returned up to a late hour last night.

They were not able to obtain the marriage certificate last night, but they say the officiating clergyman promised to mail it to them to-day. Naturally they are rather nervous because uncertain of his name. The regular pastor of the Zion and St. Timothy Church is the Rev. Henry Lubeck.

It was said at the Holland House last night that the bride's father and the groom's mother, who had been telegraphed to, were expected in the city to-night or to-morrow.

Very little is known of the bride in this city. The groom, however, is better known, and will be chiefly remembered from the fact that he was limited by the terms of his father's will to $3,000 a year. He is about twenty-three years old.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—George M. Pullman, Jr., who was married in New York to-day to Miss Lynne Fernald, was engaged before his father's death to Felicite Oglesby, daughter of the ex-Governor of Illinois. Miss Fernald is the daughter of J. W. Fernald, who is in the pressed hay business and lives at 4,434 Greenwood Avenue. She was engaged to W. Sanger Pullman, a twin brother, who has since married a California girl. Miss Fernald is well known in society here, and is noted for her dashing manners and sprightly wit.

CARRANZA GOES HOME DEFIANT

He Says He Has Been in This Country Twice—Peace Terms Like the Spoliation of Poland.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Lieut. Carranza, who sailed in the steamship Scotsman for Liverpool on Saturday, gave an interview on the way down the river. He said that he had never disregarded Sir Wilfrid Laurier's invitation to leave Canada for the simple reason that he had never received it, and in this connection again declared that certain paragraphs in the letter taken from his room were manufactured in Washington in order to get him expelled from Canada.

During his absence from Montreal he said that he had been traveling about Canada enjoying himself, and that he had twice been in the United States. On his second trip he said he felt disposed to go to Washington and call on Chief Wilkie, who had intimated to his friends in Montreal that he was willing to pay a good price to learn where he was. Concerning the conditions of peace he declared that it would be impossible to find in history, except in barbarous times, harder conditions. He said:

"It is spoliation only to be compared with the dismemberment of Poland. The Americans who went into this war with the protesting cry of humanity on their lips now throw away their mask of hypocrisy and, by reason of their strength, take all they want; and the rest of Europe, to their shame, be it said, quietly allow it."

Gen. Shafter, he declared, would never have captured Santiago but for the assistance of the Cuban insurgents, who had rendered him invaluable service by stopping Santiago's supplies. The Americans had yet to find, he remarked, what a good-for-nothing fellow the Cuban insurgent was.

When asked his views about the naval and military operations of the war, Lieut. Carranza said he could only say they had been conducted by mere chance. As for the military operations, the Spaniards were always outnumbered, he said.

"We have not seen any great generalship or splendid exploits of bravery the Americans boast so much about, but only the natural valor displayed by all soldiers."

"As regards the navy," he continued, "the only notable thing has been the sinking of the Merrimac. This was a beautiful and glorious exploit and the United States may well be proud of Lieut. Hobson and his brave men.

"As regards the battle of Santiago, I can only say that two American battleships were more than a match for the four Spanish cruisers. The battle of Manila has nothing very particular about it in the way of daring. It is very easy to go inside the Bay of Manila, with a wide and deep entrance.

"Commodore Dewey knew perfectly well there were no torpedoes or good guns at Corrigedor Island, nor yet in Cavite, and there are no shoals in the harbor that might endanger any of his ships. He knew the little value of the ships under Admiral Montojo, and placed his squadron at a long distance and began to fight.

"As regards the bravery of the American sailors, they are equal to the sailors of any other navy in the world, but in this war it has not really been put to the test, as they have had weaker ships and guns to contend with.

"As to the challenges to Capt. Sigsbee and Consul General Lee I do not know whether they will answer now or not—the war is over—but should they go to France they can call on me if they like; this will be satisfactory to me."

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BAKER.

The Brooklyn Rector Expires While on a Trip Abroad.

A cable message received in Brooklyn yesterday announced the death of the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker, rector of the Church of the Messiah. No details were given. Dr. Baker was in Austria. He was making a tour of the Continent with Mrs. Baker and their son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. and Mrs. St. Clair Hester.

Dr. Baker was born in Medford, Mass., and was fifty-six years old. He was descended from Richard Baker, first President of the Board of Selectmen of Boston, who came over in the ship William and Mary. Leonard Woods, his grandfather, was presiding Professor of Andover Theological Seminary, and his father was pastor of the Congregational Church at Medford.

Dr. Baker studied theology at Cambridge, Mass., and at Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin, where he received in 1872 the degree of Doctor of Theology. In June of that year he was ordained deacon in the Diocese of Massachusetts, and eight months later removed to Brooklyn, to take charge of the Church of the Messiah. In March, 1873, he became rector of the parish. On Nov. 5, 1873, Dr. Baker married in his own church Miss Mary S. Schenck. He was the author of "The Apostles' Creed Tested by Experience," and of a review of the theological position of Schliermacher. In 1891 he was elected Archdeacon of the Northern Archdiaconate of Long Island.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Isaac S. Tichenor.

Col. Isaac S. Tichenor, an old and well-known resident of Washington, D. C., died Monday. Col. Tichenor was born at Trumansburg, N. Y., sixty-nine years ago, but lived in Washington since the close of the civil war. He enlisted in the army in 1861, and for distinguished gallantry at Bull Run, Chantilly, and other battles, was promoted to various grades until at Fredericksburg, in 1862, he became Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifth New York. At the close of the war he was appointed to the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, and served for many years as chief of one of the largest divisions of the department. In 1882 Col. Tichenor received an appointment as Auditor and Controller of the District of Columbia and resigned his office in the Treasury Department. He served in this capacity until the beginning of the Cleveland Administration.

Herman Knickerbocker.

Herman Knickerbocker, one of the pioneer settlers of Naperville, Ill., and a member of a great historic family, died yesterday, aged eighty-five, at his home in that place. Mr. Knickerbocker was born in Schaghticoke, N. Y., in 1813. At the age of twenty he emigrated West, visiting Chicago in her infancy and covering the greater part of the journey by wagon. He moved to Naperville, where his farm became a landmark, and has been visited by thousands from every part of the country. Three children survive Mr. Knickerbocker.

Charles W. Dashiell.

Charles W. Dashiell, for many years the city editor of The Baltimore Sun, died at his home in that city at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of nearly two years' duration. Mr. Dashiell was born in Baltimore nearly forty years ago, and in his early boyhood took up newspaper work as a profession. After a few months' service on other local papers, he entered the employment of The Sun, and soon rose to the city editorship, which position he filled with remarkable ability.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. HUNT, Vice President of the First National Bank of Clyde, N. Y., died yesterday morning at that place, aged sixty-eight years. He was well known in business circles throughout this State.

H. W. PICKERING, former President of the Old Boston National Bank, died at his residence, in Beverly, Mass., yesterday, aged eighty-seven years. He was connected with financial interests of the City of Boston for fifty years, and although resigning the Presidency of the bank in 1891, he retained connection with it as Director up to the time of his death.

WILLIAM DALTON, a detective connected with the Jersey City Police Headquarters, died at his home, 149 Sussex Street, yesterday, from typhoid pneumonia. He was born in Ireland in 1845, and came to this country when a boy. He was a veteran of the civil war. When peace was declared he was appointed to the police force. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

MICHAEL A. EGAN, who for many years was a detective in the Greenville section of Jersey City, and who recently was transferred to Police Headquarters, died Monday night at his home, 333 First Street, from Bright's disease. He was born in Jersey City in 1846, and was appointed to the police force in 1870. He enlisted in the Twelfth New York Volunteers in 1863, and served in the civil war. He is survived by his widow, one son, and three daughters.

CHARLES OHLER, a well-known Brooklynite, died yesterday at Martindale, Sullivan County, aged forty-six. He was born in Cologne, but came to this country twenty-six years ago. He lived at 493 Hart Street, and was a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 304, F. and A. M., and President of the Zoellner Maennerchor. He was a brewer by occupation. He was known to his friends as "Uncle Sam," from his strong resemblance to the pictures of the personified American. He leaves a widow and two children.

TWO BAD BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

Two Riders Come Into Collision—Another Falls in a Fit.

William Hammann of 272 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, while riding his bicycle south on Riverside Drive last night, came into collision at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue with Thomas Kane, who was riding in the opposite direction. Hammann sustained internal injuries, and Kane's jaw was broken. Both men were taken to the J. H. Wright Memorial Hospital.

James Cox, thirty-nine years old, an Inspector employed by the Union Trolley Company, and living at 686 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, was thrown from his bicycle last night almost in front of his house and his skull was broken. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital. The doctors think he may have been seized with apoplexy while riding.

IRON TRADE PROSPEROUS.

Big Business in the South—Excellent Prospects Reported.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 16.—The Southern pig iron trade is in the biggest boom now for twelve months past, according to the statements of local ironmasters. Already the sales for half of August have exceeded the total for any entire month this year. In the Birmingham district alone 125,000 tons have been sold, and many furnaces have more orders than they can fill for thirty days ahead.

It is this remarkable trade revival which has caused iron prices to rise 50 cents per ton in two weeks. Iron men look for further advances very soon. The close of the war, and the early advent of the cotton shipping season, when iron is used as ballast on cotton ships, has caused renewed activity in export shipments to Europe, which promise to equal those of last year when the exports were over 200,000 tons. Iron men say the outlook for a big Fall trade is exceedingly bright.

Died on His Children's Grave.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 16.—R. W. Golson, a broker on the Merchants' Exchange, was found dead to-day, lying across the graves of four of his children at Bellefontaine Cemetery. He had committed suicide with a dose of strychnine. Financial difficulties are thought to have been the cause for his act. He disappeared from his home last evening and was not seen again until his remains were discovered. He leaves a wife and two children. Not long ago Golson was rated as worth over $100,000.

Strikers Invade a Shop.

A gang of striking knee pants workers invaded the tailor's shop of Jacob Kremmer, at 264 Broome Street, where twenty men and ten women were at work, yesterday afternoon. There was a general fight while the women stood at the windows and screamed for help. The reserves of the Eldridge Street Station arrested thirteen of the invaders and took them to the Essex Market Court, where they were fined $5 each. Nobody was seriously injured, only fists being used as weapons.

Congressman Barney Renominated.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—The Republican Fifth Congressional District Convention to-day renominated Congressman Samuel S. Barney of West Bend by acclamation.

DINGLEY ON THE FUTURE.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 16.—Congressman Nelson Dingley said to-day: "The question of the Philippine Islands is one most difficult to dispose of, and cannot yet be reckoned with. It is interesting to note the growth of public opinion all over the country for the complete annexation of the group. From all parts of the country this cry is heard.

"A most important point in this connection is the attitude of the religious press and the Christian Church, which is practically a unit for annexation. This great element of our population feels that it would be a crime to turn the Philippines back to the incompetent rule of Spain, and the alternative must be a government by this country. The influence of this great conservative element of our population must exercise potent weight in determining this question of the Philippines.

"While our disclaimer of territorial aggrandizement was honestly meant, even this transpiring appears to indicate that Cuba is unequal to self-government, and will ultimately be annexed. It is not to be expected what Spain will do, and until that time our army and navy must be maintained upon a war footing.

"The war taxes—some of them—will probably be permanent. Previous to the war our new tariff was admirably meeting the annual expenditures of $370,000,000. The increase of $75,000,000, therefore, is to be provided for, and hence enough of the war taxes to accomplish it will be retained.

"The stamp tax will be the first to be done away with. The other features of the war taxes will probably remain, for they are not annoyingly felt."

Lieut. George Overcome by Heat.

Lieut. C. P. George, Adjutant of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, called on Major Nathan S. Jarvis of the Hospital Corps at the Army Building yesterday. While there he became prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and later in the day was removed to the New York Hospital. Lieut. George returned from Santiago on the Louisiana and was in a very weak condition, having been suffering with malarial fever.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There Are Even Druggists Who Substitute inferior mineral waters for Carl H. Schultz's. They get them cheaper, making more profit.

Volunteers—Put yourselves in fighting trim with a bottle of DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS to regulate your digestion.

Neglect of the hair brings baldness. Use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM and save your hair. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

BUSHE.—At her residence, Larchmont, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1898, Charlotte V. Bushe, widow of Henry P. Bushe.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Larchmont, on Thursday, Aug. 18, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station, N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R., at 10:06 A. M.

GIESEMANN.—Arnold Giesemann, Jr., 2d, at Santiago, Saturday, Aug. 13, in his 19th year; private, Company K, 71st Regiment; beloved son of Annie and Henry Giesemann, 183 East 80th St.

HALL.—At Morristown, N. J., Aug. 15, Elizabeth Brown, widow of the late James B. Hall, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward T. Nichols, Morristown, at 5 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1898. Interment at Middletown, Conn.

Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—After a long illness, on Aug. 16, Margaret A. Roberts, aged 34 years.

Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

TURNBULL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 14, Marion Bates, wife of Lieut. Frank Turnbull, U. S. Navy.

Funeral private.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 16.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANDERSON, Annie, 590 10th Av.	30	15
ANDERSON, Henry, 215 W. 63d St.	25	15
ASCHER, Philip, 363 3d St.	43	15
BLAIR, Albert, 229 W. 26th St.	40	15
BERRY, Alfred G., 172 W. 95th St.	51	13
BANKWITZ, Frederick, 17 Spring St.	52	14
BROPHY, Ann, 520 10th Av.	70	15
BAKER, James, Chicago, Ill.	28	15
BRODER, Israel, Metropolitan Hosp.	70	15
BAFFA, Vincenzo, 234 E. 108th St.	1	16
CLARK, May, 352 E. 91st St.	1	15
CARTELIZZO, Clara, 550 E. 16th St.	1	14
CLEARY, John, 326 E. 70th St.	1	15
CUSHING, Emma, 129 Broad St.	7	15
CRUMP, Julia, 24 E. 47th St.	44	15
CARROLL, Thomas F., 210 E. 73d St.	25	14
COHEN, Rachel, 99 Allen St.	53	16
CASH, Smith, 1,632 Bathgate Av.	90	15
COFFEY, Michael, Westchester	57	13
CONKLIN, Edward, 449 E. 149th St.	1	15
DOWSON, Dora, 562 W. 54th St.	1	15
EKBACK, Ida O., 514 E. 138th St.	1	15
EBERHARDT, George, 2,392 1st Av.	56	14
EPSTEIN, Abraham, Brooklyn	10	6
EINSOHN, Hyman, 57 Bayard St.	6	15
FRAWLEY, William, 540 Canal St.	36	16
FLYNN, John J., 112 Mott St.	53	13
FINKEL, Aaron, 183 Clinton St.	3	15
FRANK, Catharine, 556 Courtlandt Av.	29	14
GARTUN, Frederick, 833 Columbus Av.	23	16
GARVEY, William W., 20 E. 114th St.	33	14
GIAMBATTI, Raphael, 123 Clinton Pl.	59	14
GOODMAN, Hannah, 103 Madison St.	2	16
GOTZBIEWSKI, Amelia, 8 1st Av.	1	15
HIRSH, Jessie, 10 Monroe St.	1	16
HALLIGAN, John, 307 W. 26th St.	28	16
HOLLAND, Maud, 220 W. 64th St.	5	15
HALK, Margaret, 76 Avenue A	37	13
HADISH, Betsie, 86 Madison St.	58	15
HAMILTON, Alexander, 105 Bowery	55	16
HAMILL, Catharine, 130 E. 35th St.	57	15
HARRIS, Oliver, 26 Elizabeth St.	35	14
HELLER, John, 214 Elm St.	45	15
HOLLERBACH, Anna, 679 E. 173d St.	62	15
HAYES, Julia, 678 E. 13th St.	29	16
JONES, Lucy A., 49 Bradhurst Av.	88	15
KNOWLES, Mabel, Almshouse	25	16
KAUL, Mary, 352 E. 86th St.	60	14
KRUGER, Frederick, St. Francis Hos.	77	13
KAUFMAN, Barbara, 714 E. 12th St.	2	15
KAUFMAN, Ida, Manh. State Hospital	16	13
KELLY, Patrick, 20 W. 134th St.	48	15
KUNNER, Isaac, 93 Ridge St.	1	15
LEON, Isaac J., 109 W. 133d St.	52	15
LOW, Ferdinand G., 628 Morris Av.	3	14
LUHRS, May, 236 W. 120th St.	1	15
MONAHAN, William, 157 Washington.	27	13
MILLER, Anna E., 44 W. 85th St.	57	15
MADIGAN, William, Randall's Island.	15	14
MORELLE, Mabel, Infants' Hospital	1	15
MORRISON, Mary, 501 E. 76th St.	64	14
MILLERICK, Alice, Home for Incurables [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGINLEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'KEEFE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
POSCOWITZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAUTENHAUS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REDMOND, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROEMER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RICCO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAIMONDI, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RALEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIEGEL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROONEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMEKE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEEGER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SLATER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHOENB[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WENZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOODWARD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WADE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
YZNAGA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANDERSON, [illegible] Canarsie	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALEXANDER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ADAMS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ACKER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROCK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERNSTEIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BANNISTER, [illegible] Avenue D	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHAPMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CABLE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLENNON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNNE, [illegible] Etna St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FINNAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRILL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HUDSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARRISON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HASENZ[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KILLDUFF, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KILLIAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KURZWE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KNAPP, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KENNEDY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KENNY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LECKSTR[illegible] Douglass [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MATZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MALKUS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAGUIRE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCALLIS[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEWMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NASH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, [illegible] Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'CONNOR, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'HAGAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PURZKIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUINN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REED, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RICHARDS[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHUYLE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOLOMON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPRECHE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UNKNOWN [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Government Bond Allotments Financed.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET,
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½% Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.

First Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Certificates Series A.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Trustees, Philadelphia, Penn., and will be received until Wednesday, August 31st, 1898, at three o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1898.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated Jan'y 4th, 1890.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of four thousand six hundred and two 39-100 dollars ($4,602.39.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 19th day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - - $375,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Stocks
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Just before the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday much pressure was exerted to bring about a reaction, and to some extent quotations were affected. But not more than a trivial halt seemed to be caused. All day long the market was strong beyond recent precedent, practically every conspicuous stock on the list scoring substantial advances.

In the efforts exerted to force a setback not merely the room trading element, full of bear prejudices, was active, but there seemed to be a disposition upon the part of strong bull interests to further the reaction work; and orders to take profits were discoverable in many parts of the market. Yet in the face of all these conditions favorable to the reactionists only fractional recessions could be brought about.

⁂

Back of improvement in American railway securities is tangible prosperity.

The warrant of strength in quotations is the strength that dominates in business conditions.

Croakers abound, but all their cynical criticisms ignore the revolution of National trade conditions. For weeks past pessimists have pounded Wall Street with blue predictions of railroad earnings about to go all to pieces. We had been, so they much insisted, scoring temporary gains, but normal conditions were about to be re-established—"normal conditions" involving demoralizing decreases. But practically every developing official record is a refutation of the cry of depression.

⁂

Especially have the sour-faced apostles laid stress upon what they have oddly called the critical situation of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—a property which both here and in London is popularly regarded as pre-eminently an American representative.

Thus, interest beyond what is ordinary centres in the official report of the St. Paul Company, made public last night, for its second week in August. Instead of decrease, so much predicted, there is increase—the earnings for the week aggregating $623,207, a gain of over $36,000. Instead of losses, the record is of gains not only over last year, but the year before, and of all past years in the company's history. Take the figures for five years, the week just reported making this significant comparison:

Increase over 1897	$36,213
Increase over 1896	88,976
Increase over 1895	94,866
Increase over 1894	111,783
Increase over 1893	116,814

For this second week of August the gain of $36,000 compares with an increase of $24,000 in the first week of August, showing continuing mounting increases week by week; and the praters of pessimism are confronted with the following exhibit for the first two weeks of this month combined:

Increase over 1897	$60,500
Increase over 1896	165,488
Increase over 1895	182,752
Increase over 1894	192,199
Increase over 1893	167,129

⁂

This showing of the St. Paul Railroad is of consequence much beyond its significance to the company's own security owners.

It epitomizes current American business progress.

And in the face of such inspiriting showings it is not difficult to understand why it is that the foremost men of affairs throughout the country are united in confidence and enthusiasm.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $5,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127; $125,500 threes, when issued, at 105¼, and 1,200 do, small, at 105⅛.

⁂

In State bonds, $15,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 8½@8⅝, and $6,000 Tennessee Settlement threes at 92¼.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. Co.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Iat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Northern Pacific	¾
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	3⅜	Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3½	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1⅜
Chi. & East Ill.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	3¼
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Pullman Car	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Col. & H. Coal & I.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1¼	Southern Pac. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¼
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Texas Pacific	¾
Illinois Central	½	Union Pacific	¾
Iowa Central pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Lake E. & West	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Louis. & Nashville	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅜
Met. Street Ry.	1	Western Union Tel.	⅞
Minnesota Iron	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. Co. pf.	⅝	Great Northern pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Laclede Gas	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	1⅛
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	¾	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	M. & St. L. con. 5s	1½
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	N. Y. Central 3½s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1½
Int. & Gt. N. 2d	1½	T. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	2
Iowa Central 1st	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	5
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Peoria & East. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $150,815,565; balance, $7,781,785; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,035,156.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜ per cent. for short and 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and ½c higher, at $4.86½, for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,156,608, against $7,635,530 in the preceding week and $9,105,569 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $299,952,084, against $248,941,084 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1, to 114¼; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 39; Reading, ⅛, to 9⅛; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 61⅝; New York Central, ¾, to 118¾, and Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 58¾. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 111⅝. Atchison sold at 14⅛, Canadian Pacific at 86¾, and Erie at 14⅜. British consols were firm at 110 13-16 for money and 110⅞ for the account. The Bank of England gained £48,000 bullion on balance.

AS BANKERS VIEW IT.

It has been customary at this season of the year, or rather earlier, to discuss with the business situation the probability of a drain on New York capital, through demands for money for "moving the crops" in the Northwest, West, and Southwest, and the cotton crop of the South. There have been years when this Western and Southern movement of money has been so great as to cause here a stringency in rates, and at times when the money market has been under the influence of other factors the situation has been critical.

Three Presidents of National banks and a United States Treasury officer talked on this subject with a NEW YORK TIMES representative yesterday in reassuring tone.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, who is Chairman of the New York Clearing House Association, said:

"In regard to the influence of the new Government bond issue on money rates, I am convinced that the Secretary of the Treasury is going to so finance that there won't be any piling up of money. As to the general situation, I do not look for any stringent money market here; I cannot see what is going to make it stringent. Here is the bank situation as set forth in the last two weekly reports of the Clearing House: If you analyze that of last Saturday you will find an increase of deposits and of loans. Both of these items, in my opinion, were largely due to the 3 per cent. Government loan. In two weeks the increase in loans was $22,000,000 and in deposits $19,000,000, and this is to be attributed to the same cause. Banks, in order to get deposits have to deposit bonds, and these deposits accumulate, and the increase in loans comes from the increase in Government bonds for the purpose of securing Government deposits.

"According to the best information in my possession, the annual bugaboo of draining New York of funds for crop moving should this year be less than ever. Money is cheap in the West, and there is more of it there than for many years, owing to the vast agricultural prosperity of the last two years, and it doesn't look as if there is likely to be any let-up in this situation this year. The Southwest is about the same as is the Northwest. As to the South, the bank situation and the demand for money will be the same as heretofore. It is for the cotton crop, and I think it is too early to speak about it, as it is not yet due, and the demand will depend on money conditions a month hence. It is not of great importance. The great drain is in the first movement of the Western crops. As to general conditions, as I glean them from business men, they will depend upon the conduct of our affairs by the Peace Commissioners and the Commissioners for Puerto Rico and Cuba. This is a personal opinion, but I hold it to be of importance. If our Commissioners conduct their deliberations wisely and temperately, the results will conduce to the general business prosperity."

⁂

Edward E. Poor, President of the Park National Bank, in discussing the money situation, said:

"No one can tell accurately whether money accumulated in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, and derived from the good prices received for cereals and a resulting prosperity in nearly every line of industry and business, is in the reserve centres or at home. By this I mean the proportion in financial cities like New York and the proportion in the home banks. Most of the Western banks have large deposits in New York. If they are withdrawn they make an active money market here, and higher rates prevail. The same conditions exist in the South, but to a more limited extent. There actual money is required from picking to housing cotton. The money goes right into the fields to pay laborers. It is not likely to vary in the South this year from other years. As to the West, I consider the money question an uncertain quantity. But with all this, no serious drain is to be apprehended. The experience of this bank this year is that we have been less called on for money than in former years, and the inference is that so far the Western banks have been able to supply their customers with what they needed."

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The President of the Mercantile National Bank, Mr. Frederick B. Schenck, presented the situation from his point of view in a terse fashion.

"There is," he said, "less demand for money in the West, Northwest, and other agricultural districts than usual, although money is moving freely now in the agricultural districts. The West, however, accumulated so much money on high wheat that the banks are very much more independent of New York and other sources of supply than they were. My conviction is that all through the West, even in the small towns, banks have greater financial strength than they ever had. And the money is there. There will be no financial stringency from the crops movement, but it would be very remarkable if there were not soon a better rate for money here. While I look for no money stringency, and believe that only something violent, such as a big failure, could bring about such a situation, I think that money will very soon earn more than it has done. There is an undercurrent of strength in the money market. I certainly look for no stringency of money through the financing of the war loan. As to general business conditions, I hope earnestly that there will be no violent springing up of business activity of the dangerous sort. Anything but overproduction! Better a gradual and steady and sure return to healthy business activity."

⁂

Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy United States Assistant Treasurer, and cashier of the Sub-Treasury, said:

"The money situation is the same in the West, Northwest, Southwest, and South. You may set aside the Southern movement until such time as the cotton crop conditions are active. Out in the West the bank coffers have been full and bankers have been amply able to take care of their customers without drawing from New York. The demand for New York funds this year has been lighter than usual. But at the present it is hard to say if the stock of money in all agricultural quarters will be enough to enable country banks in agricultural districts to tide over without calling on New York. Anyway, if they do seek funds here they will get what they want. I do not look for any money stringency. The banks lost money last week through the financing of subscriptions to the new 3s, but any stringency could be relieved by importing gold on the balance of trade. And the first effect, in my judgment, of money stringency would be large gold importations; in other words, tighter money would be marked by a large gold movement westward."

STANDARD OIL AND IRON.

Trading in Tennessee Coal and Iron stock was one of Wall Street's features yesterday, the price advancing between 2 and 3 points on transactions beyond 25,000 shares. Attention is paid to evidence which shows that Standard Oil magnates have acquired large interests in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and Wall Street will not be surprised if corroboration comes to theories that the Tennessee Coal and Iron property is in some important way to figure in the Standard Oil consolidation of the Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron companies.

An officer of the Standard Oil Company said yesterday that while it was yet too early to speak of plans under way it would not be rash to count on "early and favorable developments."

It is estimated in important Wall Street circles that the Messrs. Rockefeller have recently bought beyond 20,000 shares of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock.

⁂

Discussing trade conditions with relation to the buoyancy developed in Tennessee Coal and Iron securities, Mr. Archer Brown of Rogers, Brown & Co., who handle much of the company's output, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I have no interest, direct or indirect, in securities of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the relations of my firm being confined to the commercial side of that company's business. But the steady advance in the common stock of the company is not without good reason. I should say there were two substantial grounds for it. One is the general improvement in the iron trade, which has been emphasized the past week by an advance in prices of foundry irons averaging about 50 cents per ton.

"The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, under heavy sales, announced an advance of 25 cents per ton last week, and this week has followed with another advance of 25 cents. There has been no disposition on the part of furnaces to force the market—rather the contrary. Prices have been advanced simply because the demand for iron was in excess of the ability of makers to supply. There are those who believe that we shall soon see a very considerable advance added on to to-day's figures, but conservative men in the trade deprecate this. It is far better for the permanent interests of manufacturers that speculative influences should be kept out of the market entirely. There are no such influences now at work, the demand being wholly from consumers and for actual wants. It is noticed, however, that on advancing markets in iron and steel consumers become speculators and endeavor to cover for more than their actual needs because of the fear that higher prices will prevail later.

"The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company appears to have maintained itself pretty well during the lean period, and it certainly ought to profit by the better times that are now believed to be upon us.

"Another substantial reason for the security rising is the rapid progress being made toward the new steel plant in Ensley, near Birmingham. The day that plant is completed the earnings of the Tennessee Coal Company will be largely increased unless the present demand for steel materially falls off, which is not likely. It is known that, while the steel company is a separate corporation, it is practically owned and controlled by the parent company, and after its modest fixed charges of less than $100,000 annually are paid its entire earnings will go into the treasury of the Tennessee Coal Company.

"Iron and steel properties, excepting a favored few, have had hard sliding for the past few years, but those that survive are producing at extremely low cost and are in splendid shape to take advantage of all improvement that may come."

HE GRUMBLES AS HE SELLS.

Mr. Russell Sage has a new grievance, or rather, he revives an old one. He is worrying because wicked people in Wall Street are misrepresenting him, accusing him of selling his Manhattan stock. Mr. Sage issued in Wall Street yesterday the following bulletin:

"As a large holder of the securities and a Director of the Manhattan Railway Company, I deem it my duty to say to the many holders of Manhattan securities that the stories now in circulation relative both to the property and my selling out my stock are false and without foundation. The story that Miss Helen Gould has sold her stock is also false. The stories have been circulated for the purpose of depressing the price of the stock in the interest of some clique. Investors in the stock have always been fairly dealt with by the Manhattan management, and so far as I am concerned, that policy will be continued."

The truth is that Mr. Sage himself is now accusing Mr. George Gould of selling—as may somewhat be read between the lines in his statement where, especially, he exonerates another member of the Gould family. Mr. Sage recently was pitching into members of the Rapid Transit Commission because he had evolved the notion that they had gone short of Manhattan and were devoting themselves merely to efforts to demoralize the stock. This petty sort of insinuation did not much impress even the speculators in Wall Street, while disgusting everybody else.

Mr. Sage to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES only a little while ago stated explicitly that he had himself sold a large amount of his Manhattan stock for the reason that he was disappointed in Mr. George Gould's system of conducting the property. He charged Mr. Gould with neglect, caring more for play than for work, preferring the opera, trips to Europe, and golf sticks to corporation meetings whereat he could meet Mr. Russell Sage at luncheon. Mr. Sage at that time said that when he sold his Manhattan the sale had been made coincident with liquidation of the stock of the estate of his old friend Timothy Eastman.

The floating debt of the Manhattan Company referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday as approximating $1,500,000, (having doubled at that figure within the year,) is stated in the annual balance sheet made public from Albany as follows:

Interest due and accrued		$357,250
Dividends unpaid		57,374
Current liabilities		1,935,053
Total		$2,350,677
Current assets	$262,045	370,670
Sundries	108,625	70,670
Leaving net floating debt		$1,980,007

These figures are about 30 per cent. bigger than the estimate quoted yesterday in THE TIMES. They are official.

The Manhattan Railway Company is a corporation big enough, has opportunities great enough, and public obligations sufficiently important to entitle it to a management very different from that under which it is now conducted, and Mr. George J. Gould before going to Europe practically agreed to the acceptance of plans for the electrical equipment of the property. Such a transaction would prove vastly economical.

Mr. Russell Sage stands in the way.

Under such circumstances it is unkind that he should issue Wall Street bulletins finding fault with bear speculators who are simply trying to go along with Mr. Sage himself in the throttling of Manhattan.

Of the Manhattan floating debt, now approximating $2,000,000, it is said that Mr. Sage is the holder of about 60 per cent. And to eke out 4 per cent. dividends the company has to pay Mr. Russell Sage 5 per cent. for advances.

GOOD COMPANY.

Wall Street friends of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan are the most enthusiastic bulls on the Northern and Union Pacific securities.

NO LONGER AT ODDS.

Differences between Leather Trust insiders and Wall Street interests have been settled. The delayed movement in that company's securities may now be given new headway.

PEOPLE'S GAS JUMPS UP.

People's Gas of Chicago showed buoyancy yesterday, scoring a rise of several points with a rush. Insiders stated, however, that there was as yet any settlement of the Indiana Natural Gas controversy. There seemed to be an official disposition to attribute the rise to a Stock Exchange rounding up of speculators short of the stock. But as was yesterday morning pointed out here, professional Wall Street is exceedingly anxious to find some reason for getting into People's Gas activity, and few believe that two such veteran friends as E. C. Benedict and R. P. Flower are going long to continue very bitter opponents.

A SYNDICATE'S PURPOSE.

Recent substantial advances in Fort Worth and Denver City bonds are attributed to the operations of a syndicate which seeks to turn the property over to Union Pacific interests. It is intimated that the syndicate has authorized its agents to pay more than present prices in order to accumulate a large majority of the issue.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

Return of Vice Pesident Lamont of the Northern Pacific after an extended tour of that system.

Increase of $7,517 in Edison Electric Illuminating of New York's surplus for dividends for month of July, making an increase of $121,511 since Jan. 1.

Contract between the Wheeling and Lake Erie and Lake Shore Railways for the use of the Union Station at Toledo.

Increase of $376,497 in silver exports from the Pacific Coast for the month of July, but decrease of $578,055 for seven months.

Offer of 1⅜ by prominent operator for next dividend on 1,000 shares of Burlington.

June report of Missouri, Kansas and Texas, showing a deficit, after charges, of $164,629. Surplus for the fiscal year, $437,679.

Decrease of $8,036 in Nickel Plate's deficit for the quarter ended June 30, and decrease in deficit of $56,725 for the six months ended with June.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling exchange.

Increase of $1,521,078 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $51,039 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Closing prices for American shares on the curb in London at the highest of the day on public and arbitrage buying.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company stated to be furthering the establishment of a large iron foundry, to be erected at Ensley at a cost of $150,000.

Strong Spanish demand for silver on the London market.

Postponement until Sept. 20 of sale of Ohio Southern, which was to have taken place on Saturday next.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213¾	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	25	26
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112⅝	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc	7	8
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90⅝
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅜	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31½	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	74⅜	75¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¼	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅜
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	163	170
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div	86	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	63	63½
Glucose pf	108¼	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	38⅜	39⅜
International Paper pf., ex div	84	86
Lorillard Company pf	115	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	425	426
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅜
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅞@59¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Belcher sold at .15, 500 Creede & Cripple Creek Consol. at .10, 10,000 Pharmacist at .04.

On the Mining Exchange, 10,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002, 2,500 Rocky Mountain at .10@.09¼, and 10,000 Sentinel at .005.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	3.50
Belcher	.15	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.12	Occidental	.40
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf	3.50
Choliar	.20	Savage	.12
Crown Point	.13	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.11	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Union Consolidated	.21
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Utah	.06
Deadwood Terra	.35	Victor	5.00
Eureka Con.	.05	Yellow Jacket	.20
Father De Smet	.17	Argentum Juanita	.19
Gould & Curry	.12	Alamo	.08
Hale & Norcross	.70	Anaconda	.32
Homestake	45.00	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Horn Silver	1.20	Creede & Crip Cr'k	.02
Iron Silver	.71	Golden Fleece	.20
Julia Consolidated	.01	Isabella	.21
Kingston & Pem	.15	Mollie Gibson	.18
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.10
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.15	Union	.14
Moulton	.20	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	1.11
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.78
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.13
Lagonda	.85	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.40	Isabella	.28
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10¼	Lillie	.97
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.08¼	Mount Rosa	.11
Anaconda	.35	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.75	Portland	1.21
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	Sentinel	.005
Cannon Ball	.002	Union	.15
Copper Rock	.001		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for June, as compared with two previous months:

	June.	May.	April.
Gross earnings	$665,720	$767,068	$878,495
Op. ex. & taxes	544,811	579,283	676,396
Net earnings	120,909	187,784	202,099
Prop. ex. to gross	82%	75%	77
Int. on bonds and rentals	285,538	285,542	285,542
Deficit	164,628	97,758	83,443
For twelve months, ended June 30—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$12,047,286	$11,473,314	$11,036,987
Op. ex. & taxes	8,182,837	8,337,899	7,704,100
Net earnings	3,864,849	*3,227,915	3,332,887
Int. on bonds and rentals	3,427,170	3,427,267	3,316,494
Surplus	437,679	†149,352	16,393

*Including other income. †Deficit.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	1,412,847	1,244,258	1,311,022
Operating ex.	1,161,075	998,117	1,067,122
Net earnings	251,772	246,136	243,900
Total income	258,056	248,032	244,884
Charges	302,714	305,731	300,400
Deficit	49,659	57,699	55,516

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
2d week Aug.	$623,207	$586,994	$534,231
From July 1	3,773,257	3,900,858	3,630,714

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING of New York for July—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$196,400	$162,453	$33,947
Op. exp. and taxes	112,348	91,418	20,920
Net earnings	84,052	71,035	13,017
Deprecia'n charge	17,500	12,000	5,500
Balance	66,552	59,035	7,517
Acc'd int. on b'ds	27,075	27,075	……
Sur. for dividends	39,477	31,960	7,517
For seven months ended July 31—			
Gross earnings	1,738,128	1,391,219	346,908
Op. exp. and taxes	863,868	671,471	192,391
Net earnings	874,260	719,748	154,511
Depreciat'n charge	122,500	89,500	33,000
Balance	751,760	630,248	121,511
Acc'd int. on b'ds	189,525	189,525	……
Sur. for dividends	562,235	440,723	121,511

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The erratic movement of Montana has been the feature of the local list to-day. It started out strong at 226, but shortly after the opening it broke on offerings that aggregated about 900 shares, to 221. The tumble came within five minutes, and it caught a good many stop orders. Then the stock rallied to 226½, broke again to 225, and still later soared in good shape to 229½.

Almost all the other coppers were also active, but more or less irregular. Osceola dropped off to 56½, but afterward recovered to 57½. Old Dominion went to 29. Centennial, which was neglected early in the day around 17, was put to 18¼. Quincy gained 2, to 120. Tamarack sold up from 170 to 171½, and Arcadian, at first 23¼, dropped to 22½.

In the general market Erie Telephone gained 2 points more, to 75. Dominion coal reached 23¾, and the preferred sold as high as 112½. United States Oil was in better demand up to 15⅛, and a considerable trading was done in Gold Coin at 75 and 80 cents.

Oregon Short Line held its own, and the buying of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific common and preferred was of large proportions. The closing prices generally were all at or near the top. Calls, 2@3; time money, 3½@4; commercial paper, 3@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	240	241
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	165	..
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124	125
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	122	..
Fitchburg pf.	104	105
Maine Central	133	..
Old Colony	191	194
Oregon Short Line	34	35½
West End	87¼	87½
West End pf.	105⅜	106

Mining Companies.

Allouez	..	4½
Arnold	17½	17¾
Atlantic	..	29
Boston & Montana	..	227
Butte & Boston	26	26¼
Calumet & Hecla	..	600
Centennial	17¾	18
Franklin	14	14½
Gold Coin Mines	.70	.90
Osceola	56⅜	57¼
Quincy	..	120
Tamarack	..	172
Wolverine	26½	27

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	282	284
Dominion Coal	23¼	23½
Dominion Coal pf.	113	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	183	185
Erie Telephone	74½	75
General Electric	..	99
Illinois Steel	66⅜	67¼
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22½
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
Pullman Palace Car	190	191
United States Oil	15⅜	15⅝
United States Rubber	46⅜	46½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	7⅝	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28⅜	28⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The local market made no appreciative response to the boom in New York. On the contrary, it lagged. Activity was shown only in spots, which included the Northern Pacifics, St. Paul, Choctaw common, and Union Traction. The latter was the centre of interest. It rose to 21⅛, its best price since 1896. Choctaw common also made a new high record, 25⅛. Other strong stocks were United Traction of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Steel, preferred, Baltimore Consolidated Traction, Electric Storage, Cambria Iron, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf bonds.

The changes in prices, however, were trivial. United Gas, Pennsylvania Heat and a few other issues of this class were somewhat heavy.

The close was steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20⅝	21⅛
Northern Pacific com. trust certfs.	36⅞	37
Northern Pacific pf.	76⅜	76⅞
Pennsylvania	59⅜	59⅞
Reading t. c.	9 1-16	9⅛
Reading 1st pf.	21¼	21 11-16
Reading 2d pf.	10 11-16	10⅞
St. Paul	108⅜	108⅞
Metropolitan Railway	159	159½
Philadelphia Traction	94¼	94½
Baltimore Consolidated	23⅝	23⅞
Union Traction	20⅞	21
Electric Storage	33⅞	34
Electric Storage pf.	40½	41
United Gas Improvement	122⅛	123
Welsbach Light	50⅛	51½
New Jersey Traction	51	52
American R. E. L.	2½	2¾
Marsden	5	5¼
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	20⅜	20½
Choctaw	25⅛	25¼
Choctaw pf.	40⅛	40½
Electric & People's 4s	95⅜	95½
Equitable Gas 5s	106⅜	106⅞
Philadelphia Electric 5s	103⅜	103½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the city of Minneapolis on Tuesday, Oct. 4. The books will be closed from Sept. 3 to Oct. 5.

The Homestake Mining Company announces that it has declared its regular monthly dividend of 25 cents per share, and besides an extra dividend of the same amount per share, both payable the 25th inst. at the office of the transfer agents. This is pronounced a total of $3,931,250 paid in dividends to date.

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of One Dollar per share of common stock and Two Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the second installment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the third payment.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

- $2,475 City of Santa Rosa, Cal., 4 p. c. Water Bds., 1932.
- $1,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Regst. Bd., 1921.
- 12 shs. Franklin National Bank.
- 250 shs. Goshen & Deckertown R. R. Co.
- 25 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
- 5 shs. The Camden Thread Co.
- 15 shs. Central National Bank.
- 5 shs. National Park Bank.
- $3,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Gen. Con. 1st 5 p. c. Reg. Bonds, 1937.
- $3,000 New York Biscuit Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1911.
- $15,000 Chic., Burlington & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
- 100 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R.
- $10,000 New York & East River Gas Co. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds.
- $500 Chic., Brazil & Ohio River R. R. & Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911, March, 1893, coups.
- $6,000 Staten Island Electric R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
- $500 do. do. do. scrip.
- 215 shs. N. Y. & Staten Island Traction Co. prefd.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, Aug. 16, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 247.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for July, payable at the office of the Company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 248) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer Books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 3, 1898, to October 5, 1898.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

New York, Aug. 16th, 1898.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Phenix National Bank, held this day, Mr. George M. Coffin was unanimously elected Vice President.

ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—1,000 SHARES UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD PREFERRED STOCK, No. 2,373 to 2,382, inclusive; name, William Rockefeller. Finder please report to Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The same activity continues in Biscuit stock. The common sold at the opening to-day for 35 and found many buyers. Persistent selling, the price dropping to 33¼, but the close was at 34. Preferred opened at 98⅞, and one sale reached 99¼, but others were made at the close for 98⅛. Most sales were at 99. Steel and Wire preferred sold at 92 and common at 38. Chicago City Railway was up 5 points, selling at 280. North Chicago sold for 212@212¼. Match sold at 141 for regular and 141¼ for account. The opening was at 140⅛ for cash. West Chicago held one sale at 93⅛ for account. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	23
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59⅛
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141
National Biscuit Co.	34
National Biscuit Co. pf.	98⅛
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅛
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	7
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	28
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49
N. Chi. St. R. R.	212¼
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93⅛
S. Side El. R. R.	62½
Lake St. Elev.	13¼
Lake St. El. ctfs.	13¼
Street's W. S. C. Lines	19¾
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	38
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf.	92

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	107	32	Adams Express	105½	108	105½	108	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11,633	Am. Malting Co.	85	88	85	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	85⅝	87½	85⅝	86	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,777	American Cotton Oil	29	29½	29	29⅝	+⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	83½	84¼	83½	84	+¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	15	American Express	134	136	134	136	[illegible]
[illegible]	14	4,197	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13¼	14⅛	13¼	13¾	+⅝
[illegible]	39	520	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	39	38	39	+1½
[illegible]	138⅝	16,757	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138½	139¼	138	138⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	115	900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	115	114½	115	+½
[illegible]	97	101	Am. T. & C. Co., ex d.	93½	93½	93½	93½	
[illegible]	142⅛	21,765	American Tobacco	139½	143	139⅝	142	+3⅝
[illegible]	135	455	Am. Tobacco pf.	130½	132¼	130½	132¼	+3½
[illegible]	38	200	Am. Steel & Wire	38	38	38	38	
[illegible]	92½	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92	92	92	92	−½
[illegible]	14⅜	8,805	At., T. & S. F.	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	−⅛
[illegible]	36⅝	14,870	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36¼	36⅝	36	36	[illegible]
[illegible]	38½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	38	38	+¼
[illegible]	7	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	68⅛	26,890	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68	68½	67½	68⅛	+1⅝
[illegible]	13	100	Brunswick City	12½	12½	12½	12½	+½
[illegible]	54½	750	Canada Southern	54⅝	54¾	54	54	−½
17⅛	18	100	Central Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+½
25⅜	25½	11,565	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅝	25¾	25¼	25⅜	[illegible]
115⅝	115⅞	16,820	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116	116	114⅝	115⅝	[illegible]
59	60	1,100	Chi. & East. Ill	58⅞	59¾	58⅞	59¾	+1¼
107½	108½	500	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108	108	108	108	+½
15⅛	15¼	5,885	Chicago Great West.	15¼	15½	15⅛	15¼	[illegible]
40⅞	41½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41	41	41	41	−½
29¾	30½	1,100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29½	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+½
9	9½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	[illegible]
108⅜	108½	34,490	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	108⅜	109	108	108⅜	[illegible]
157½	159	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	158	158	158	158	+1¼
134⅝	134½	6,885	Chi. & Northw.	134⅝	135½	134	134⅝	+⅝
104⅝	104⅞	16,742	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105	105⅛	104⅝	104⅞	[illegible]
28	30	110	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29¼	29½	29½	29¼	−⅝
46¾	47	15,405	C., C., C. & St. L.	45½	47½	45¼	47	+2¼
90	90½	776	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	90½	89	90½	+3¼
14¼	14¾	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
24½	25	1,303	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23⅝	25	23⅝	24⅞	+1⅛
4¾	5¼	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	4¾	5	4¾	5	+½
5½	6	160	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅝
22⅞	23½	600	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	23	23	23	23	+1
198½	199½	110	Consolidated Gas	199½	199½	199¼	199½	−⅜
108	109	188	Delaware & Hudson	108	108	108	108	−⅞
..	151	100	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150	150	150	[illegible]
13¾	14	200	Denver & R. G.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+¼
54	54½	9,460	Denver & R. G. pf.	53⅜	54⅛	53⅜	54	+1¼
18¾	19	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
133	134	128	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133	133	133	
37⅞	38	2,707	Erie 1st pf.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+½
52½	55	55	Evans. & T. H. pf.	52	52	52	52	
12	14	200	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	14	14	14	
41¼	41⅝	1,150	General Electric	41½	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	−⅛
181	182	215	Great Northern pf.	181	181	181	181	−1
26	26¼	1,030	Hawaiian Sugar	26¼	26⅛	25¾	26	+⅛
110⅝	111¼	8,121	Illinois Central	110⅝	111¼	110½	110⅝	+⅝
66⅝	67	1,135	Illinois Steel Co.	66⅜	67⅜	66½	66⅝	
9⅝	10	300	Iowa Central	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
37½	38	850	Iowa Central pf.	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+½
17⅝	18⅛	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+½
52½	53	444	Laclede Gas	53	53	52⅝	52⅝	−1⅛
16½	17½	510	Lake Erie & West.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+1⅜
72½	73½	116	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	+⅝
56	59½	50	Long Island	59½	59½	59½	59½	
57⅝	57¾	82,856	Louisville & Nashville	56½	58½	56⅜	57½	+1⅜
101⅜	101½	23,250	Manhattan Con	101⅝	102⅜	100⅝	101⅝	
159	159½	1,710	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158⅜	159½	158⅜	159½	+½
60¼	61	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+⅝
79⅝	80	8,938	Minnesota Iron	79½	80	79½	80	+1
12⅛	12⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	−¼
36¼	36½	3,107	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅛	36⅜	36	36⅜	+⅜
88	88½	7,470	Missouri Pacific	88	88⅜	87¾	88⅛	+¼
28	28⅝	400	Mobile & Ohio	28	28½	28	28¼	+¼
33⅝	34½	2,020	National Biscuit	35½	35⅝	33¾	33⅞	−1⅛
97	98	100	National Biscuit pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
38⅝	38⅞	14,280	National Lead Co	37½	39	37⅜	38⅞	+1
113	115	205	National Lead Co. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+½
7½	8	600	National Linseed Oil	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+½
92½	93	100	New Jersey Central	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+½
84	84½	1,355	New York Air Brake	83	84½	83	84¼	+2¼
119⅝	120	1,508	New York Central	120	120	119½	120	
195	198	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194½	194½	194½	194½	
14	15	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
54	54½	2,250	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅜	54½	54	54½	+⅝
6⅝	6⅞	450	North American	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
37½	37⅝	46,878	Northern Pacific	37	37½	36⅞	37½	+¾
76⅜	76½	89,284	Northern Pacific pf.	76	76⅝	75⅝	76½	+1
15⅞	16	615	Ontario & Western	16	16	15⅞	16	
57⅜	58	2,760	Oregon R. & Nav.	56¼	58	56¼	57½	+2½
75½	76½	829	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75¼	75½	75¼	75¼	+½
34½	35⅛	1,400	Oregon Short Line	34½	35½	34½	34¾	+1
39	40	1,460	Pacific Coast	40½	40½	39⅝	39⅝	−⅝
84	86	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	−½
60½	61	1,505	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	60	61	60	61	+1½
33⅞	34	3,498	Pacific Mail	33½	34	33½	34	+½
119⅛	119½	1,773	Pennsylvania R. R.	119⅛	119⅝	119⅛	119¼	−⅛
105⅜	105⅝	58,075	People's Gas, Chicago	103	106	102⅞	105⅝	+3¼
44½	45½	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	45	45	45	45	
189½	190	208	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	190	190	190	190	+1
18	18¼	890	Reading	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+⅛
43	43⅛	2,880	Reading 1st pf.	43¼	43⅜	43	43⅛	+½
21¼	21½	300	Reading 2d pf.	21½	21½	21⅛	21½	+⅝
67	68	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	68	68	68	68	
7½	8	100	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7½	7½	7½	−½
60¼	60⅝	806	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60⅝	60½	60⅜	60½	+½
21	21½	1,850	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20	21⅝	20	21½	+1¼
8¼	8⅝	1,140	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
66⅝	67½	615	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	67⅛	67	67¼	+1
34	34¼	3,675	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	34⅛	33½	34	+⅝
5⅝	6	100	St. Louis Southw	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
15	16½	150	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
90	92	150	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	
85½	85¾	4,195	St. Paul & Omaha	84¼	86½	83⅞	85½	+1¼
22	22½	500	Southern Pacific	22	22½	22	22½	+½
9⅜	9½	2,700	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9⅜	9½	+½
34¼	34⅜	15,556	Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34⅜	+⅞
30⅜	30½	23,180	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28⅞	30⅞	28⅞	30⅜	+2¼
13⅞	14	8,320	Texas Pacific	13¾	14	13⅞	14	+⅝
28⅛	28⅜	16,050	Union Pacific	28	28½	27⅞	28¼	+⅜
65	65⅛	54,842	Union Pacific pf.	65	65⅝	64½	65⅛	+½
4⅝	5	1,300	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4⅞	5	4⅝	4¾	−⅛
42	44	100	United States Express	44	44	44	44	
7⅝	7⅞	600	United States Leather	8⅛	8⅛	7½	7½	−½
70½	70¾	2,980	U. S. Leather pf.	70⅝	70⅝	69⅞	70¼	−¼
46⅝	46⅞	13,066	United States Rubber	45⅝	46⅞	44½	46⅝	+1½
107½	108	6,815	U. S. Rubber pf.	106	109	106	107⅝	+2⅝
7⅝	8	305	Wabash	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
20⅜	20½	2,495	Wabash pf.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
..	..	600	West Chicago Street	93½	93½	93½	93½	−½
94¼	94½	10,987	Western Union Tel.	93⅞	94⅝	93	94⅜	+⅝
1⅝	2	210	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	13	20	W. & L.E. pf.,$3 as. pd.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Sales.....		687,372						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105¼	105½	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	75			
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105⅛	Col. Midland	5	6½	Mor. & Essex	170¼	175
			Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	Nat. Starch	7½	8
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Ice	38	40	Nat. St. 2d pf.	25	29
4s, r., 1925	127½	128¼	Consol. Ice pf.	90	94	New Cent. C.	35	48
4s, c., 1925	127½	128¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Detroit Gas	59½	60			
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Eastern Elevator	..	68	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35½	36½
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..			
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eighth Ave.	350	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Erie	14½	14¾	Nor. & West.	15½	16
			Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½	Ont. Mining	4	5
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Penn. Coal	330	..
American Coal	115	130	Homestake	50	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	Peo. & East.	5	6
Ann Arbor	12	13¼	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	66½
Balt. & Ohio	16	17	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½			
Bay State Gas	3½	3¾	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	K. & D. M. pf.	16	17	Pitts. & West. pf.	..	7
Brooklyn Un. Gas	126½	128	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Quicksilver	1¾	..
Buff., R. & P.	27	30	King. & Pem.	4	9¾	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Laclede Gas pf.	95	96	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Lake Shore	193	198	Rome, W. & O.	123	..
Canadian Pacific	83¾	84½	Manhattan Beach	4	6	Rio Grande W.	27	29
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	St. P. & Duluth	25	27
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Mexican Cent.	5	5½	St. P., Minn. & M.	161½	163
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	72	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½	1	St. P. & Omaha pf.	155	..
Chi., Ind. & L.	34½	36	Mich. Cent.	108½	109	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	..	Minn. & St. L.	28½	29½	Third Avenue	175	178
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	90	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	48	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	—				Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½				Wis. Cent. pf.	6	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
15,770	Am. Sug. Ref.	138⅜	139¼	138⅜	138⅝
170	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½
2,460	Am. Tobacco	139½	143	139½	142½
20	A., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
720	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36¼	36⅝	36	36⅛
20	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,360	B'lyn Rapid T.	67⅞	68⅜	67⅝	68⅛
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	46	46	46	46
4,110	C., B. & Q.	116	116	115	115¼
16,770	C., M. & St. P.	108⅜	109	108⅛	108⅜
10	C., St. P., M. & O.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2,360	C., R. I. & P.	105	105⅛	104⅝	104⅞
20	Central of N. J.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
20	Ches. & Ohio	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
110	Che. & N. W.	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝
330	Gen. Electric	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
3,720	Louis. & Nash.	56⅝	58⅛	56⅝	57⅝
2,370	Manhattan	101⅛	102⅜	100⅝	102
1,170	Mo. Pacific	88	88⅜	87⅞	87⅞
210	Nat. Lead	38⅛	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞
2,640	N. Pacific	37⅛	37⅜	36⅞	37
2,520	N. Pacific pf.	76¼	76⅝	76	76½
100	Pacific Mail	33½	34	33½	34
6,900	People's Gas	102⅞	106	102⅞	105⅝
20	Reading	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
530	Southern pf.	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜
1,300	Tenn. C. & I.	28⅞	31	28⅞	30⅝
380	Union Pacific	28	28¼	27⅞	28¼
4,940	Union Pacific pf.	65	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝
60	U. S. Leath. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	69⅞	70¼
310	U. S. Rubber	45⅛	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞
690	Western Union	93⅝	94⅝	93⅝	94½
[illegible]					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	A. T. & S.F. adj.	73⅛	73⅛	73¼	73⅛
16,000	C. & O. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	89½
11,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
10,000	T. Pacific 2d	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
10,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	77	77	77	77
13,000	Wis. Central 1st.	54	54	53½	53½
$75,000.					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To-day's statement of the conditions of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$272,060,911
Gold reserve	197,956,058
Net silver	10,634,419
United States notes in the Treasury	50,610,549
Treasury notes of 1890	4,365,197
Total receipts this day	1,058,795
Total receipts this month	22,874,436
Total receipts this year	66,721,574
Total expenditures this day	2,601,000
Total expenditures this month	31,437,000
Total expenditures this year	105,700,475
Deposits in National banks	61,237,480
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	311,355
Government receipts from internal revenue	544,456
Customs	397,701
Miscellaneous	4,333

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	..	.09
Alpha	.09	.04
Andes	..	.04
Belcher	.04	.16
Belle Isle	.14	..
Best & Belcher	..	.18
Bodie Con.	.18	..
Bullion	..	.06
Bulwer Con.	.08	..
Caledonia	..	.20
Challenge Con.	.18	.14
Chollar	.18	.22
Confidence	.19	.44
Con. Cal. & Va.	.38	.39
Con. Imperial	.39	..
Con. New York	..	.01
Crown Point	.01	.15
Exchequer	.14	..
Gould & Curry	..	.18
Grand Prize	.16	..
Hale & Norcross	..	.75
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.07	.09
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.16	.17
Occidental Con.	.52	.50
Ophir	.22	.25
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.16	.18
Savage	.12	.13
Scorpion	..	.02
Sierra Nevada	.50	.60
Standard	1.50	1.65
Union Con.	.24	.25
Utah Con.	..	.06
Yellow Jacket	.20	.22

Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Anaconda	30	40	25	40
Anchoria	79	80	75	80
Argentum	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20¾
Battle Mountain	38	38½	38	39
Columbine Victor	17½	18½	17½	18
Consolidated	8½	8⅞	8⅞	9
Elkton	110	110½	111⅛	111¼
El Paso	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼
Gibson	19	20	20	21⅛
Gold Coin	108	108¼	..	..
Gold King	70	72	62	65
Garfield	13⅝	14¼	13⅛	14
Isabella	22⅝	22⅞	22	22¼
Independence	64½	65⅛	65¼	67
Jefferson	7½	8	7⅛	8¼
Jackpot	10⅝	10¾	11⅛	12½
Lillie	95	98	97½	98
Matoa	21½	22⅛	..	..
Moon Anchor	114	114⅝	115	116⅝
Portland	122⅛	124½	122	123
Rawlings	21	23	24½	25
Rose	12	12½	..	..
Union	..	..	11½	12⅛
Work	5⅝	5¾	5⅞	6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
5,000 ... 85
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
10,000 ... 99
3,500 ... 99
Atch, Top & San Fe Adjustment 4s
40,000 ... 73
5,000 ... 73⅛
32,000 ... 73
56,000 ... 73⅛
45,000 ... 73
115,000 ... 73¼
20,000 ... 73⅛
22,000 ... 73⅛
10,000 ... 73
2,000 ... 73⅛
25,000 ... 73
Gen 4s
21,000 ... 96½
1,000 ... 96
500 ... 96⅛
2,000 ... 96
12,000 ... 96⅛
500 ... 96⅛
2,000 ... 95⅞
1,000 ... 96
1,000 ... 95⅞
5,000 ... 96
Austin & Northw'n 1st
1,000 ... 84
Baltimore & O 5s 1885-1925 Eng Certfs
5,000 ... 113¼
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersburg Branch
2,000 ... 114½
B & O Southwestern 1st Guaranteed
10,000 ... 102
Brooklyn Elev 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ... 92
Brooklyn Rapid Trans 5s
8,000 ... 105
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
25,000 ... 115
Buff, R & P G M 5s
4,000s20f ... 106
Bur, C, Rap & N 1st
4,000 ... 106¾
Canada So 1st 5s
10,000 ... 109½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
10,000 ... 90⅝
16,000 ... 90¼
4,000 ... 90½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
15,000 ... 42¼
7,000 ... 42
10,000 ... 41⅞
20,000 ... 42
Cent Ga Ry 3d Inc
4,000 ... 5⅝
Cent of N J Gen 5s
11,000s20f ... 113½
Registered
5,000 ... 113¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
19,000 ... 89½
1,000 ... 89⅞
8,000 ... 89⅝
5,000 ... 89⅞
2,000 ... 89½
10,000 ... 89⅝
15,000 ... 89⅝
14,000 ... 89⅝
25,000 ... 89⅝
26,000 ... 89⅞
5,000 ... 90
10,000 ... 89⅞
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s
5,000 ... 105
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
18,000 ... 117½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000 ... 109
Chic, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s
1,000 ... 100½
Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000s20f ... 101
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 6s
2,000 ... 106
Chic, M & St Paul General 4s, Series A
30,000 ... 105¼
Chic & N W S F 5s
1,000 ... 110
Chic & Northwestern Gen 3½s
2,000 ... 103
Cons 7s
2,000 ... 142½
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
10,000 ... 105
Chic, R I & Pac 6s
1,000 ... 131
C, St P, M & O Cons
1,000 ... 136
Chic Term Trans 4s
10,000 ... 88⅝
1,000 ... 89
3,000 ... 88⅞
Col, H Val & Tol 5s J P M & Co Ctfs $65 Paid
7,000 ... 81
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
2,000 ... 84
Denv & Rio Grande 4s
16,000 ... 98
5,000 ... 98¼
2,000s20f ... 97⅞
7,000 ... 98⅛
Den & R G Imp 5s
6,000 ... 94⅝
Detroit City Gas 5s
5,000 ... 93½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
5,000 ... 112
Erie Gen Lien 4s
3,000 ... 74½
Erie 4s Prior Bds
5,000 ... 94⅝
1,000 ... 94¼
9,000 ... 94⅝
25,000 ... 94¼
Ft Worth & D C 1st
16,000 ... 78
2,000 ... 78½
16,000 ... 78½
25,000 ... 78⅝
10,000 ... 78½
10,000 ... 78⅝
2,000 ... 78½
12,000 ... 79
10,000 ... 79¼
2,000 ... 79⅛
6,000 ... 79½
10,000 ... 79⅞
17,000 ... 79½
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s
10,000 ... 62½
Evans & Ind 1st Con
10,000 ... 90
Evans & T H Gen 5s
6,000 ... 85
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s
2,000 ... 95
3,000 ... 95½
5,000 ... 95½
Galv, H & H 5s
2,000 ... 94
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
1,000 ... 92½
2,000 ... 93
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
5,000 ... 83
10,000 ... 83½
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
10,000 ... 91
10,000 ... 91½
5,000 ... 92
Iowa Centl 1st 5s
10,000 ... 104½
4,000 ... 105
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
6,000 ... 77
5,000 ... 77½
6,000 ... 78
1,000 ... 77½
1,000 ... 77⅝
3,000 ... 77⅞
30,000 ... 78
Kings Co Elev 1st
4,000 ... 57½
1,000 ... 57⅝
L S & Mich So 3½s Registered
30,000 ... 105¾
Louisville & Nashville, S & N Ala Gtd 5s
5,000 ... 100½
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000 ... 103
2,000 ... 103½
Mich Cen 5s, 1902
2,000 ... 105¼
Mich Cen Cons 7s
1,000 ... 115
Minn & St L Con 5s
10,000s20f ... 108
1,000 ... 108
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
10,000 ... 91⅞
50,000 ... 92
2,000 ... 91¾
25,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 91⅞
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
5,000 ... 65⅝
37,000 ... 65⅞
1,000 ... 65½
10,000 ... 65½
10,000 ... 65¼
5,000 ... 65⅝
2,000 ... 65½
6,000 ... 65⅝
12,000 ... 65¼
10,000 ... 65⅝
7,000 ... 65½
Mo, Kan & East 1st
12,000 ... 100½
Missouri Pac Cons
16,000 ... 106⅜
5,000 ... 106⅝
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
3,000 ... 80
10,000 ... 79½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
5,000 ... 80¼
9,000 ... 80⅜
500 ... 80⅝
Morris & Essex 1st
1,000c ... 140
N Y Cent & H 3½s
27,000 ... 106¼
N Y Cent 1st Coup
1,000 ... 116
N Y Cent & Hudson Lake Shore Col 3½s
4,000 ... 95⅝
N Y Cent & Hudson Mich Cent Col 3½s
2,000 ... 95
12,000 ... 94⅝
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
1,000 ... 106½
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s
5,000 ... 101½
N Y, Sus & W'n G M
26,000 ... 89¼
Norfolk & W Ry Con 4s
500 ... 86
15,000 ... 86¼
7,000 ... 86½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
100,000 ... 65½
2,000 ... 65¼
3,000 ... 65⅜
4,000 ... 65¼
5,000 ... 65⅛
58,000 ... 65⅜
7,000 ... 65¼
25,000 ... 65¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
12,000 ... 100⅝
82,000 ... 100⅝
1,000 ... 100½
1,000 ... 100⅝
Ohio & Miss 1st Springfield Div
15,000 ... 106
Oreg R R & Nav 4s
5,000 ... 100½
5,000 ... 100⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000 ... 127
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
2,000s20f ... 106½
Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s
1,000 ... 80⅝
2,000 ... 80½
Inc B & Col Trst
2,000 ... 57¼
5,000 ... 57
5,000 ... 57¼
7,000 ... 57¼
3,000s20f ... 57
15,000 ... 57½
Pac Coast 1st 5s
2,000 ... 103⅞
22,000 ... 104
5,000 ... 104¼
10,000 ... 104⅛
Peo & Eastern 1st
7,000 ... 78
Reading Co Gen 4s
3,000 ... 84
6,000s3 ... 83⅞
Rio Grande W'n 1st
2,000 ... 90¼
3,000 ... 90⅛
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000 ... 79⅝
19,000 ... 80
St L & S F G M 5s
3,000 ... 106¼
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000 ... 119⅝
1,000 ... 119⅝
St L & San Fran 2d Class B
4,000 ... 114
Class C
1,000 ... 114
St L Southwestern 1st
6,000 ... 90⅝
2,000 ... 90⅝
3,000 ... 90½
9,000 ... 90⅜
1,000 ... 90
1,000 ... 90⅛
4,000 ... 90⅛
St L Southwestern 2d Inc
10,000 ... 33
16,000 ... 32⅝
St Paul, Min & Man Con 6s Reduced to 4½s
2,000 ... 105½
Montana Ext 4s
10,000 ... 101½
St Paul, M & M 2d
6,000 ... 122⅝
San A & Ar Pass 4s
28,000 ... 69⅝
Scioto Val & N E 4s
4,000 ... 91
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000 ... 98½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ... 109
S Pac of N Mex 1st
10,000 ... 109¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
20,000 ... 97⅝
30,000 ... 98
18,000 ... 97⅞
10,000 ... 97⅝
15,000 ... 97⅝
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 ... 68
Standard R & T Inc
6,000 ... 15
Tenn Cent Ir & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st
1,000 ... 89⅝
4,000 ... 89½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R Tenn Div 6s
5,000 ... 86
Term R R Association of St L 1st 4½s
8,000 ... 112¼
Tex & N O Con 5s
5,000 ... 100⅝
9,000 ... 100⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 ... 107
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
20,000 ... 43¼
2,000 ... 43⅛
25,000 ... 43
6,000 ... 43¼
20,000 ... 43
10,000 ... 43½
50,000 ... 43¼
10,000 ... 43⅜
4,000 ... 43⅜
1,000 ... 43⅜
10,000 ... 43⅜
20,000 ... 43⅜
19,000 ... 43⅜
10,000 ... 43⅜
60,000 ... 43½
5,000 ... 43⅝
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s
5,000 ... 77
Tol, St L & K City 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000 ... 90
Union Pacific 4s
100,000 ... 99
3,000 ... 98⅞
25,000 ... 99
10,000 ... 99⅛
500 ... 98⅞
5,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 99⅛
2,000 ... 99
2,000 ... 98⅞
500 ... 98⅞
U P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co Certfs
20,000 ... 76½
7,000 ... 76⅜
16,000 ... 76¾
10,000 ... 76⅝
2,000 ... 76⅝
28,000 ... 76⅝
20,000 ... 76⅞
10,000b3 ... 77
5,000 ... 76½
12,000 ... 76⅞
30,000 ... 76⅞
15,000 ... 76⅝
20,000 ... 76⅞
8,000b3 ... 77
12,000 ... 77
20,000 ... 77¼
4,000 ... 77½
12,000 ... 77⅛
105,000 ... 77
15,000 ... 77¼
15,000 ... 77
2,000 ... 76⅞
10,000 ... 77
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ... 112½
30,000 ... 112
Det & Chic Ext
1,000 ... 104½
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 ... 89½
Wabash Deb Ser B
20,000 ... 29½
10,000 ... 29⅝
20,000 ... 29⅜
5,000 ... 29¼
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000 ... 109⅝
Registered
5,000 ... 109
Wn N Y & Penn Gen
15,000 ... 58⅜
1,000 ... 58⅝
4,000 ... 58½
Wn N Y & Penn Inc
25,000 ... 16
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000 ... 54
26,000 ... 53½
15,000 ... 53⅝
8,000 ... 53⅝
5,000 ... 53⅝
10,000 ... 53¾
38,000 ... 53½
5,000 ... 53¼
10,000 ... 53⅝
5,000 ... 53¾
9,000 ... 53⅞
3,000 ... 53½

Total sales ... $3,412,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Importers & Trad.	480
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	170
Broadway	225	Mechanics & Trad.	100
Central National	170	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	150
Chemical	3700	Merchants' Ex.	116
City	1000	New York	235
Commerce	200	New York County	1000
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	275	Park	320
East River	130	Phenix	90
Fourth National	170	Republic	155½
Garfield Nat.	950	Seaboard National	176
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	115
Hanover	390	West Side	275

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON.—Judgment for $8,762 was entered yesterday against Charles P. Huntington, in favor of Isaac S. Coe, it being a revival of a judgment obtained in St. Louis against Mr. Huntington for $3,798, on Dec. 5, 1876, by Robert W. Morrison, who transferred the claim to Mr. Coe.

OBER & RADLAUER.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday received two executions against Ober & Radlauer, manufacturers of sweaters, formerly at 42 Franklin Street, under the style of the Gotham Knitting Mills, in favor of Jonathan Ring & Co. for $426 and Stephenson & Co. for $224. It was said that they had given up business a few weeks ago.

MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS.—Schedules of Magovern & Thompson Brothers, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes at 126 Duane Street, show liabilities, $176,459; nominal assets, $165,531; actual assets, $130,840. The actual assets consist of merchandise, $71,769; accounts and notes receivable, $56,943; cash, $1,628. The principal creditors are Hudson Hoagland, $29,644; John E. Magovern, $8,313; National Broadway Bank, $9,668; Boston Rubber Shoe Company, $26,858; West Lynn Shoe Company, $20,074; D. W. Field, Brockton, Mass., $18,016; T. D. Barry & Co., Brockton, Mass., $11,309; Harney Brothers, Lynn, $13,426; C. H. Allen & Co., North Middleborough, Mass., $9,714.

CHARLES F. PHILLIPS & CO.—The Sheriff yesterday levied on the office furniture of Charles F. Phillips & Co., bankers of 40 Wall Street, on executions for $1,943 from Stern & Rushmore in favor of the Bank of the Manhattan Company and the Merchants' National Bank for rent of offices. The executions were against Charles F. Phillips and his son, Osmund J. Phillips. They have been in the banking business in this city for five years, and Charles F. Phillips was previously President of the Columbia Bank of Philadelphia. The late Henry S. Ives, the "Napoleon of Finance," made his headquarters at the firm's office, and Charles F. Phillips was interested, it was said, with Mr. Ives and others in the Michigan Peninsular Car Company and other matters. Mr. Phillips has been interested in the last few years in a number of enterprises, and is or has been President of the Cumberland Coal and Steel Company, Atlantic Mining and Smelting Company, Champion Natural Carbonic Acid Gas Company, and Vice President of the Virginia Central Railway Company. At the office of the firm it was said yesterday that Charles F. Phillips had not been to the office for several weeks on account of sickness, and in his absence the son had no statement to make concerning the executions. Friends of the firm expect that the executions will be settled as soon as Mr. Phillips is able to get back to business.

Out of Town.

NEWARK COAL COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Emery, in Newark, yesterday appointed Adrian Riker receiver for the Newark Coal Company of East Orange. The application was made on behalf of Joseph G. Ward, a stockholder. The liabilities are placed at $15,000 and the assets at $12,000.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

VINCENZO PALUMBO, formerly a wholesale dealer in fruits at 260 Washington Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are $1,187; nominal assets, $3,634, and actual assets, $18. The nominal assets are chiefly uncollectable accounts and notes.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Arthur F.—George Meier and another	$27
ARKELL, William J.—Bank of the Metropolis	1,981
BRAMKAMP, August—L. H. Parke and another	99
BOCKEE, John J.—Charles G. Alleyn	304
BRENTINI, Joseph—A. D. & J. J. Reynolds Company	103
BOKSTROM, Adolf—M. Hahn	28
C. & L. HEIDENHEIMER, a corporation—The National Central Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y.	1,944
CAMPBELL, Thomas A., and Herbert L. Montague—The Colonial Bank	297
CHRIST, Augusta—R. B. Corbett	188
CARTER, Edgar M.—J. B. Marshall	72
DOWING, Charles J.—H. V. Dodge	377
DOWNS, John F.—Isaac Sommers & Co.	308
DUNHAM, Robert E.—John A. Deraismes and others, costs	594
DAVISON, Samuel, and Frank E. Morgan—E. Aspinwall	132
EDELMUTH, Louis—Thereso Chenillet and other	249
EDELMUTH, Louis—Theres Chenillet and another	140
ELLISON, S. Henry, and Alfred Van Horn—F. Boker	82
FINE, Jacob, Bernard Adler, and Max Friedman—The German Exchange Bank	131
FREISE, Ernest—National Conduit and Cable Company, (two judgments)	298
FROST, Austin L.—G. Burkart	230
GOODRICH, William W., as Receiver—C. Sanderson, costs	620
GA NUN, Stephen N.—The Whitehead & Hoag Company	63
GIMBEL, John—A. Finck	1,748
HENRY CLAY PUBLISHING COMPANY—Mary B. Harmony	314
HOFFMANN, William H.—John Boyle, deficiency	720
HUNTINGTON, Charles P.—Isaac S. Coe	8,762
HERSKOWITZ, Joseph L.—S. Leokowitz	96
JONES, William L.—Columbian Cordage Company	1,147
KEANE, Thomas E.—L. C. Mouquin	91
KLYBER, Samuel—The Osborn Cash Register Company of New York	101
KLYBER, Samuel—The Osborn Cash Register Company of New York	101
LINK, Gottlieb H.—Frances McMulkin and others	356
LEWIS, George P.—David F. Wells and another	257
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—F. E. Snow, as trustee	693
MACHETTO, Gabriel, and Louis Prins—C. R. Ruegger	145
MILLER, John H.—L. W. Serrell	245
MERRITT, Arminths—H. Hatopp and another	130
MILLER, John S., and others—C. H. Perry, costs	13
NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS—H. C. Wilson	27
OBER, Abraham, and Albert Radlauer—Charles F. King and another	426
NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS—W. B. Stephenson and others	225
PHILLIPS, Charles F. and Osmund J.—The President, &c. of the Manhattan Company and another, (two judgments)	1,043
RITTENBERG, Jacob and Isaac—E. Mamlock and others, executors, &c.	1,865
ROEDER, Ernest, and Louise Knapp—B. Baruch	188
SCHNEIDER, Louise A.—C. Edel and another	201
SULLIVAN, John P.—J. T. Scott	95
SULZBACHER, Jerome—H. F. Barrows, Jr., and another	170
SINSHEIMER, Charles—Y. Friedman	241
SUTPHEN, William—E. S. Osbon	343
SEAMAN, Edwin S.—W. H. Duckworth	170
SEAMAN, Edwin S.—Remington Paper Company	90
SARONY, Otto—H. E. Taylor & Co.	232
THOMPSON, Caroline—The Tribune Association	30
WARD, Francis R.—C. P. Pearson	255
WALKER, John—A. Pinkovits	276
YOKEL, John—A. Strauss	50
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—George H. White	660
THE CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT and Surety Company of Philadelphia—Alexander S. Rosenthal, as receiver, &c.	1,300

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.60
Cotton, Middling	.06
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68@69c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@71c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 32¼c; No. 2 yellow, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 oats, 21½c; No. 2 white, 26@28c; No. 3 white, 24¾@26½c; No. 2 rye, 43½@44½c; No. 2 barley, 37@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88¾c; Northwest, 89½@90c; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $9@$9.05; lard, per 100 lb, 5.27½@5.30c; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.75; sugars, cut loaf unchanged.

COTTON.

Business at the Cotton Exchange opened in a fairly promising fashion, with August showing an advance of 3 points, on a small demand from shorts, with sellers scarce. The latter months developed rather more activity, but weaker feeling, and a decline of 2@3 points was apparent on the general list before the call was concluded. Later, a few local bulls asserted themselves in the absence of selling orders, and a rally of 2@3 points followed their exertions, after which, however, the market again yielded, Liverpool later cables failing to give encouragement, and the average of crop accounts being still very high. The market was not without adverse crop gossip, however; but this seemed to be without force, while receipts of new cotton begin to show a decided increase, yesterday's movement being three times the average of the recent movement. The forenoon market was also weakened by adverse private cables, which supplemented selling orders by the statement that English sentiment was becoming more positive in favor of the largest crop estimates yet put forth, and that, this being the case, there was a disposition on the part of English manufacturers to believe that it would be money in their pockets to hold off for lower prices, notwithstanding the already low level to which figures have descended. During yesterday afternoon trading was of insignificant proportions. The Government report, covering weather and crop conditions for the last week, was read yesterday from the Superintendent's desk, as follows: "Cotton has suffered injury by continued excessive rains and lack of sunshine over the greater part of the central and eastern districts of the cotton belt, in which sections too rank growth, rust, and injury from insects are extensively reported. In Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma the crop is doing well, and some favorable reports are received from North Carolina and Mississippi. In Northern and Western Texas cotton has deteriorated as a result of the dry weather, and while insects are proving injurious over many parts of the State, the crop is doing well in some sections. Toward the close the market became quite active. Prices from the lowest to the highest level showed a rise of 3@6 points. The market was finally steady at a net rise of 2@4 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.68	5.68	5.66	5.68@5.69
September	5.65	5.69	5.65	5.69@5.70
October	5.68	5.73	5.68	5.73@5.74
November	5.70	5.74	5.69	5.74@5.75
December	5.75	5.79	5.73	5.78@5.79
January	5.78	5.82	5.76	5.81@5.82
February	5.80	5.84	5.80	5.85@5.86
March	5.85	5.88	5.85	5.88@5.89
April	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.92@5.93
May	5.93	5.96	5.92	5.96@5.97
June	5.96	5.96	5.96	....@....

Spot cotton in the local market ruled fairly active and closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6c for middling upland and 6¼c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c respectively last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Galveston, 5⅝c; Savannah, nominally unchanged at 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5½c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6¼c, ⅛c lower; Augusta, 6c; St. Louis, 5⅝c, 1-16c lower.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Conti't.
Total yesterday	5,197	....	606
Thus far this w'k.	7,723	21	6,489
Since Sept. 1	3,498,970	815,329	2,989,821

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Middling uplands, 3 13-32d. December-January, 312½b; January-February, 312½b; February-March, 313½s; March-April, 314s; April-May, 314½b; May-June, 315@316; August, 318½s; August-September, 317s; September-October, 315s; October-November, 313½s; November-December, 312½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70¼	70¼	69 13-16	70¼
December	68⅛	68¼	67 13-16	68¼
Corn—				
September	37⅛	37⅛	37	37
December	37 3-16	37¼	37	37
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.55

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	65	65⅝	64⅝	65⅜
December	63¼	63½	63⅛	63⅜
May	65	65¼	64⅞	65⅛
Corn—				
September	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32½
December	32½	32½	32⅛	32⅜
May	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅜
Oats—				
September	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜
May	23	23	22¾	22¾
Lard—				
September	$5.30	$5.30	$5.27½	$5.27½
October	5.35	5.35	5.32½	5.32½
Ribs—				
September	5.27½	5.27½	5.22½	5.22½
October	5.22½	5.25	5.22½	5.25
Pork—				
September	9.02½	9.02½	8.95	9.00
October	9.07½	9.07½	9.00	9.05

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The undertone of wheat was irregular all day yesterday within a narrow range of prices, which were finally ⅛@¼c net higher, after previous fluctuations within a similar range below the close of Monday. Local sentiment being mixed on the Winter and Spring wheat crop movement accounted in great measure for the unsettled feeling and lack of speculative activity. In the Northwest the arrivals are large in comparison with last week, but still fall somewhat below last year's level. Winter wheat receipts yesterday were 344,000 bushels, against 547,000 bushels one year ago. One of the main factors in late strength, however, was the estimate of only 68 cars at Chicago for to-day, against 215 cars received yesterday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—August, 84c; September, 68c; December, 60⅝@60⅞c; No. 1 hard, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 66⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 16.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 68⅝c; September, 65⅝c; August, 68½c; December, 62⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—No. 1 Northern, 70c; No. 2 Northern, 70c; new, 70c; September, 65½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 28¼c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, clips, 34c; No. 2 white, 33½c, new; 34½c, old; No. 3 white, 33½c, old; track mixed, 27½@29½c; track white, 33@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and 48½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and September; near by, 51c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Malting, 45½@48c, and feeding, 33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.45@$4.75; Winter straights, $3.70@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.85@$4.25; Spring clears, $3.35@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$3; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 75@76c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@80c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 75@77½c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $22.50@$23.50; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Flour, first patents, $4.10@$4.20; second patents, $3.85@$4.05; first clear, $3.30@$3.40.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. Beef—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. Beef Hams—$21.50@$22. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5½c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; pigs, 5⅞c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6½@6⅝c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅛c. Tallow—City, 3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. Lard—$5.55; city lard, $5; refined South America, $6.25; Continent, $5.80; Brazil kegs, $7.35; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4½c. Stearine—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 5¼@5½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; do, colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was a tolerably steady and fairly active market for coffee, the opening of which was officially called steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. For the rest of the day the market was without much variation; 5 points lower most of the time, but rallying just before the close, and finishing steady at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, net.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
September	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
October	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
November	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
March	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
April	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.10
May	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.10@6.15
June	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15@6.20
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.25

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Holiday. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig net lower. Havre—¼f net lower. January, 38.00; February, 38.00; March, 38.25; April, 38.50; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 38.75; August, 37.00; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.65@$1.70; do, fair to good, $1.30@$1.60; do, medium, $1.30; do, pea, $1.25; do, medium and pea, fair to good, $1.10@$1.20; do, red kidney, $1.95; do, fair to good, $1.60@$1.90; do, white kidney, $1.45; do, black turtle soup, $1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.40@$1.45; do, lima, California, $2.30@$2.32½; green peas, bbls, 82½c; do, bags, 77½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 92½@95c; do, bags, 90c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 19c; do, firsts, 17½@18½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@17c; do, State, extras, 18½c; do, firsts, 17½@18c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@17c; Western, June, extras, 19c; do, firsts, 18@18½c; State, dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 17c; do, firsts, 15½@16c; do, thirds to seconds, 13@15c; State, dairy, tins, &c., 13@15½c; Western, imitation creamery, extras, 15½@16c; do, firsts, 14@14½c; do, seconds, 13@13½c; Western, dairy, finest, 15c; do, thirds to firsts, 12@14c; factory, June, extras, 14c; do, firsts, 13½c; do, current packed, finest, 13½c; do, seconds, 12½@13c; do, lower grades, 11½@12c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 7½c; do, white, fancy, 7⅝c; do, colored or white, choice, 7¼c; do, good to prime, 7@7½c; do, common to fair, 6¼@6¾c; do, small, colored, fancy, 8c; do, white, fancy, 7¾c; do, good to choice, 7¼@7½c; do, common to fair, 6@7c; light skims, small, choice, 6¼@6½c; do, large, choice, 5¾@6c; part skims, small, choice, 5¾@6c; do, large, choice, 5¼@5½c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 2½@3½c; full skims, 2c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 16½c; State and Pennsylvania, 14½@15c; Western, fresh gathered, best, 14½c; do, fair to good, 13½@14c; do, fair to good, per 30-dozen case, $2.70@$3.30; do, poor to fair, $2.45@$2.70; dirties, per 30-dozen case, $1.80@$2.70; checks, $1@$2.25.

FRUITS—FRESH.—Apples, red varieties, average prime lines, $2@$2.50; do, green varieties, large and fine, $2.25@$2.50; do, medium, $1.75@$2; do, inferior, $1@$1.50; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$3.25; do, Clapp's Favorite, $2.50@$3; do, Bell, $1.75@$2.25; do, Catharine, $2@$2.50; do, ordinary varieties, $1.50@$2; peaches, Western, per carrier, $2; do, Maryland and West Virginia, $1.50@$2.25; do, per crate, 75c@$1.75; do, per basket, 50c@$1.25; do, Jersey, per basket, 40c@$1; plums, Western New York, per 8 lb basket, 40c; do, up-river green, 25@30c; grapes, up-river Champion, per carrier, $1.25@$1.50; do, Southern, 50c@$1; huckleberries, Jersey, per quart, 4@8c; do, Northern, 6@9c; watermelons, per carload, $75@$150; do, per 100, $5@$16; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $1@$1.50; do, other kinds, 50c@$1; do, per half bbl. basket, 50c@65c; do, per bushel package, 40@50c.

FRUITS—DRIED.—Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 9¾@10c; do, choice, 9¼@9½c; do, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, common to fair, 6@8c; do, sun-dried Southern, sliced, 3¼@4¼c; do, sun-dried State and Western quarters, 3½@4c; do, cores and skins, 2@2¼c; raspberries, evaporated, 1898, 10@10½c; do, 1897, 9½@10c; blackberries, 1898, 3½@4c; do, 1897, 3@3½c; huckleberries, 1897, 3½@4c; cherries, 1898, 8½c; apricots, California, Moor Park, 13@16c; do, Royal, 10@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; prunes, California, 4@8c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, nominal; do, good to prime, per lb, 10@12c; do, common to fair, 7@9c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, common to fair, 5@9c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, prime, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 3@5½c; old olds, 1@3½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½c; do, No. 3, $1.30@$1.75; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@40c; do, no grade, 20@30c; straw, long rye, 30@40c; do, oat, 25@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Spring chickens, Western, per lb, 11c; Southern, 10½c; fowls, 9½c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 40@50c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 15c. DRESSED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 8@10c; chickens, Philadelphia, good to choice, 14@15c; do, poor to fair, 10@12c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 11@12c; do, scalded, average best, 10½c; do, under 3 lb to pair, 8@10c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9½c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 9½c; do, Southwestern, dry-picked, prime, 9c; do, Western, scalded, prime, 9@9½c; old cocks, Western, 5½c; ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 10c; do, Long Island, Spring, 9½@10c; do, Western, Spring, 3@7c; geese, Eastern, Spring, 13@14c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $1.75@$2; do, mixed, $1.37@$1.50; do, small and poor, $1@$1.25.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island, choice, per bbl, $1.75@$2; do, Jersey, $1.75; do, poor to good, $1.37@$1.62; sweet potatoes, yellow, per bbl, $3@$4; do, red, $1.75@$2.25; do, golden yellow yams, $2.50@$3.50. Onions, Connecticut, white, per bbl, $2.50@$3.50; do, yellow, $2@$2.50; do, red, $2@$2.25; do, Jersey and Long Island, white, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; do, yellow, $2@$2.50; do, red, $2@$2.25; do, Western, yellow, per bbl, $2.25; do, per bag, $1.25; do, Orange County, white per bag, $2@$3; do, red and yellow, $1@$2; beets, per 100, $1; cabbages, per 100, $2@$3; cucumbers, per bbl, 30@50c; do, per box, 10@20c; cucumber pickles, per 1,000, $1@$1.75; cauliflowers, per bbl, $1@$3; celery, per dozen, 5@40c; carrots, per 100, $1; eggplant, per bbl, $1@$1.50; do, per box, 35@75c; corn, per 100, 50c@$1; lima beans, potato, per bag, $1@$2; do, flat, 75c@$1; lettuce, Boston, per dozen, 25@35c; peppers, Jersey per bbl, 75c@$1.25; do, per box, 25@40c; string beans, per bag, 50c@$1; squash, per bbl, 25@75c; tomatoes, per box, 20@60c; turnips, Russia, per bbl, 65@75c; do, white, per 100, $1@$2.

SUNDRIES.—Nuts—Hand-picked peanuts have weakened to 4⅜c, with market easy on that basis; shelled dull and prices show a slight decline. We quote: Hand-picked, fancy, per lb, 4⅜c; do, extra, 4c; do, No. 1 Spanish shelled, 4@4¼c; do, No. 1 Virginia shelled, 3¾@4c. Beeswax in light demand and weak at 26@27c per lb. Maple sugar quiet and nominal. We quote: Sugar, 7@8c per lb, and syrup 60@80c per gallon. Ginseng—Prime root in light supply, but demand moderate and market easy at $2.25@$2.50 per lb for poorest Southern up to $3@$3.50 for Northern and Canadian. Honey—Supply is moderate, and with a fair demand market rules steady at 6@6½c per lb for California extracted, and 50@58c per gallon for Southern bulk stock.

OILS.

PETROLEUM—Barrels, $6.40, and bulk, $3.90; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.35, and bulk, $3.85; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.05; cottonseed oil, prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 28½c; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 29@30c; linseed, American, raw, [illegible] 34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, 54c; lard oil, 47@50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, twelve months, 15@17c; medium, twelve months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, six to eight months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium, choice, 15@17c; medium, choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County, Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley, lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine, choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium, choice, 16@17c; fine medium, average, 13@14c; medium, choice, 17@18c; medium, average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.90; copper, lake ingot, $11.90; tin, 16.40c; lead, 4.07½c; spelter, 4.55c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.50@$3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 28⅞@29½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, 2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 16.—Spirits of turpentine, 26½c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.75; W G, $1.90; W W, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16.—Spirits of turpentine unchanged; resin unchanged; crude turpentine, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—Turpentine, 26½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Cable quotes live cattle at 9¼@9¾c; tops, 10¼c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef dull.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.25; buttermilks, $4; all sold; city-dressed veals, 9@11c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.65; lambs, $6.50@$7.50.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.50.

STILL UPHOLD SEA-SALT GOLD.

Directors of the Electrolytic Company Not Satisfied that the Rev. Mr. Jernegan Has Deceived Them.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of Boston was held here today. Joseph O. Burdett, representing a stockholder who owned 1,000 shares, was elected Chairman, and Robert E. Burke of Newburyport was called upon to make a report on a trip to North Lubec, Me.

Mr. Burke gave a list of receipts and expenditures from the commencement of business up to Aug. 10, the former amounting to $136,023. The expenditures for the same time included lumber and piling, $43,473; construction, $33,998; labor, including salaries, $19,271, and "material, &c.," $10,203; total, $106,945.

Mr. Burke then read an inventory of the stock on hand at North Lubec, including the two plants there, and stated that it was believed that $10,630 might be realized if plant No. 1 was found to be worthless, and $46,630 if the plant should prove of value. Mr. Burke takes no stock in the possibilities of the plant, and thinks the former sum a fair figure.

H. K. Brown, the present lawyer of the company, gave a brief history of the concern, in which he stated that it was the original intention to issue 10,000,000 shares of stock, the par value being $1 per share, and that technically all of the stock has been issued, although cash has not been received for anywhere near the entire amount. What is known as the trust stock amounts to about 7,800,000 shares, and of the "Red Ink" stock, that owned personally by Jernegan and Fisher, Jernegan has 589,000 shares and Fisher 100,000 shares.

The trustee stock is also in the possession of the two missing men, having been given to them by the Directors to sell, the understanding being that they should give 40 per cent. of the money paid in for the stock. This stock, added to that owned by them personally, gives them control of about eight-tenths of the entire stock, and if their legal representatives choose to put in appearance at the Portland meeting they will be able to control the session. It is not generally believed, however, that they will be represented.

Mr. Brown, speaking for the Directors of the company, stated that they are not yet satisfied that gold cannot be extracted successfully from sea water, and while perhaps it cannot be done at great profit, they believe that the tests should be made, if for no other reason than to prove that Jernegan made false representations, which fact has not yet been definitely established. He said, further, that he believed that the stockholders should pool their stock, so that the business of the company could be looked after in a proper way, and that the officers should not be hampered by a few individuals, small owners of stock, bringing suits, &c.

After considerable heated discussion, President Ryan spoke on the process and tests. He said that he had never signed a document stating that the process was worthless. Continuing, he said: "It is a reasonable process, and any scientific man will admit it. I am not satisfied that gold cannot be taken out of the plant at a profit."

Mr. Usher said that already employes at North Lubec had been told to get the plant there ready for tests. After some more talk at random by the stockholders, a committee to go to Lubec and make tests to determine the practicability of operating the plant was appointed, as follows: H. H. Perkins of Newburyport, R. D. Kilgore, Joseph O. Burdett, E. S. Davis of Middletown, Conn., and Arthur Johnson of Haverhill.

STATEMENT FROM RUSSELL SAGE

Stories About the Manhattan Railway Declared to be False.

Russell Sage made the following statement yesterday concerning the affairs of the Manhattan Railway Company:

"As a large holder of the securities and as a Director of the Manhattan Railway Company, I deem it my duty to say to the many holders of Manhattan securities that the stories now in circulation relative both to the property and to my selling out my stock are fakes and without foundation. The story that Miss Helen Gould has sold her stock is also false.

"The stories have been circulated for the purpose of depressing the price of the stock, in the interest of some clique in the market. Investors in the stock have always been dealt rightly with by the Manhattan management, and, so far as I am concerned, that policy will be continued. I believe in the property now as much as I ever did, and time will show."

A Reported Rubber Deal.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that the negotiations that have been pending for two weeks between the Boston Rubber Shoe Company and the United States Rubber Company, whereby the former was to sell its plant and good will to the United States Company, had been closed. Although official confirmation was lacking, it was said that the price was $5,000,000 cash and $5,000,000 bonds, and that the bonds in part cover a mortgage on the plant of the Boston company.

Phenix Bank Elects G. M. Coffin.

George M. Coffin, Deputy Controller of the Currency, was elected Vice President of the Phenix National Bank yesterday. Mr. Coffin was appointed Deputy Controller in President Cleveland's first Administration, and has held the office through the different changes. He is well known among banks and bankers, and is the author of a book entitled "Handbook for Bank Officers."

Last of the Leiter Wheat Sold.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 16.—The remainder of the old Leiter wheat, amounting to about 220,000 bushels, in store at the head of the lakes elevators, has been sold by A. D. Thomson & Co. to the Freeman Milling Company at West Superior. The transaction is one of the largest ever made in wheat here. It is understood the price was from 85 to 95 cents per bushel.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

President Irvin of the Fire Association Calls a Meeting for Sept. 20.

DEMORALIZATION TO CEASE

Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe Favors the Proposed Conference—Purpose of Dissolution Accomplished.

President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association of Philadelphia sent out yesterday to New York underwriters a circular letter which gave an exhaustive statement of the conditions of fire insurance business in this city, resulting from the disruption of the New York Tariff Association last April, and which suggested a conference on Sept. 20 to consider the possibility of an agreement that would check the prevailing demoralization in rates without inviting the return of the abuses which brought on the present rate war. The letter contains the outline of a limited plan, which is suggested in order that a definite proposition may be provided for discussion, rather than with the idea of securing its adoption.

The importance of this move cannot be easily overestimated when it is regarded from the point of view of the underwriters and their stockholders. Its value is enhanced by the fact that Mr. Irvin is the President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and would therefore not have taken this step if he did not possess information in regard to the existence of opinions among leading managers which make the sending out of the letter a timely act. Many of the managers yesterday expressed themselves warmly in favor of some mode of restriction which would prevent the further sale of insurance at less than actual cost.

Henry W. Eaton, the resident manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, said:

"I believe that the meeting, which will be held in September at the suggestion of Mr. Irvin, will be attended with a great measure of success. The result of the conference is likely to be the adoption of some modified plan on a limited basis and applying exclusively to certain sections of the metropolitan district. If that step meets with success, other steps will naturally follow. But it can be safely stated there will not be another comprehensive and elaborate system of specific ratings. No tariff association will be organized with the same broad scope as the last."

An attempt was made to secure a statement from several of the agency offices as to the practicability of the suggestion, but none of the more prominent agents had as yet received the letter. One of the local managers of an American company, however, said:

"The motive of the circular at least, is good, and the suggestions made will form a rallying point for debate. The present condition of the fire insurance business is discreditable to the intelligence of those underwriters who have been plunging indiscriminately since the panic began. Any plan which now goes into effect would necessarily be of the most simple nature. It is not probable that the recently destroyed, complex, artificial system can be revived, and no clever underwriter desires its restoration. Rates were abnormally high, and any one could earn dividends regardless of underwriting ability. Among the things that will demand treatment is the proper regulation of the whole question of the relation of the brokers to the companies. Conditions generally are susceptible of great improvement, which need not again render the insurance field unduly attractive to investors. The purpose aimed at in the dissolution last Spring has been accomplished, and that thoroughly, despite the fact that the effect of it will not be seen for some time yet. Consequently, it would be mere folly to further imperil the income of the companies."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

The Marion Trust Company of Indianapolis has been appointed receiver of the Citizens' Insurance Company of Evansville, Ind. President James O. Parker of the latter company says that its stock, notes, and other assets are sufficient to meet all outstanding liabilities.

The joint examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York by the Insurance Departments of New York, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri is nearly finished. It has been decided to leave the work of appraising the real estate holdings of the company to the officials of the States in which it is situated.

The Board of Governors of the Underwriters' Club yesterday elected Paul E. Rasor President, Marshall S. Driggs Vice President, and Harry Hall Secretary and Treasurer. It was announced that 250 members had been secured, and that the initiation fee would not be waived in the case of future applicants for admission. A membership limit of 500 has been established.

The Chicago plate glass insurance men are endeavoring to form a local combination, for the purpose of protecting their territory from the operation of the rate war which is now in progress throughout the United States, with the exception of Massachusetts. All the companies except the Frankfort and the Fidelity and Casualty have agreed to unite in such an agreement. It is not believed that the Frankfort will sign, and the success of the movement is now said to depend upon the attitude of W. A. Alexander, the Chicago manager of the Fidelity and Casualty.

The Finance Committee of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company met yesterday to discuss the situation produced by the recent action of Price, McCormick & Co. in purchasing 100 shares of the company's stock, and subsequently demanding a list of stockholders, either in the interest of outside parties or for the benefit of minority stockholders. Second Vice President Shaw said yesterday afternoon that there probably would be no cause for a meeting of the Board of Directors before Sept. 15, the date of the next regular meeting.

CAPTURED TWO ARMED ROBBERS.

Councilman Young of Woodridge, N. J., Earns $100 Reward Single-handed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Councilman Young of Woodridge to-day earned a one-hundred-dollar reward which had been offered by the authorities of Hackensack Heights for the capture of two thieves who have been annoying that town for some time. He was walking through a woods when he came upon two young men sitting beside a tree. They were examining some pawn tickets, and, on the ground beside them were some gold watches. After a short struggle the Councilman put handcuffs on them and took them before Acting Mayor Wilhelm of Hackensack Heights. Each had a revolver.

The prisoners said they were C. Bostwick and A. Spinola, both of Woodridge. They were accused of having committed the Hasbrouck Heights thefts and admitted their guilt. They were then brought here for the Bergen County Grand Jury, and the reward was paid.

Fall from Switchback Was Fatal.

John Ocor, twenty-four years old, of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, from injuries received Monday afternoon while riding on a switchback pleasure railway at Ocean Avenue and Henry Street, Rockaway Beach. The car was making a sharp turn, when Ocor was thrown from his seat. His skull was broken. Edward S. Murray, Superintendent of the switchback, and Frank Keshall, an attendant, were arrested, but it is likely that they will be discharged.

Night Watchman Hangs Himself.

Edward Leonard, a night watchman employed by the Eagle Tube Company, at First and Greene Streets, Jersey City, was found hanging to a beam in a shed when the works were opened at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The time record in the office showed that Leonard had made his rounds regularly until 9 o'clock Monday night, from which it is inferred that he hanged himself shortly after that hour. He was forty-eight years old and lived at [illegible] Street, New York.

VIOLENCE AT THE PANA MINES.

Houses of Non-Union Miners Attacked by Unknown Persons.

PANA, Ill., Aug. 16.—A large force of armed Deputy Sheriffs and special police were on guard at the mines to-day, and the union miners were congregated on the highways, if anything, in greater numbers and apparently more determined than ever that no non-union men should pass. Some of the union miners appeared on the scene with rifles and shotguns, but their leaders induced them to return the firearms to their homes.

The few men who went to work were conveyed in carriages in charge of armed deputies and police. The operators of the four mines have now exhausted every effort to induce the union miners to leave the union and return to work below the scale price, but without success. The operators propose now to bring in negroes, who will bunk in houses to be erected on the mining company's property. The union miners are desperate, having remained out for five months, during which time they have submitted to almost starvation rations. It is feared serious rioting will follow the importation of outsiders.

The residence of George Snyder, who has been working at Springside Mine, was attacked and partially demolished by unknown parties last night and Snyder and family driven therefrom. Snyder created great excitement by wildly running, half naked, through the streets, armed with a revolver, seeking the perpetrators. Other non-union miners' houses were served likewise. Extra police were on hand, but did not succeed in detecting the guilty persons.

OPERATORS OPPOSE REDUCTION.

Illinois Association Claims that the Scale Is a Contract.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16.—At a conference of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers and the operators of the Verden sub-district to-day, S. M. Dalzell, President of the Illinois Operators' Association, read a protest on behalf of the association against any reduction in the Verden district.

Dalzell held that the scale for the entire State was fixed by the executive committee, representing all the operators, and a scale committee representing the United Mine Workers of Illinois, and it was in the nature of a contract between the two organizations. He held that these two committees were the only bodies that had authority to change the scale. The National Executive Board was without jurisdiction.

The Executive Board overruled the objection that it was without authority. Other operators threaten to make a corresponding reduction in scale if Verden district mines resume at the reduction. The decision of the National Executive Board is a victory for the Verden operators, who appealed to it.

CHICAGO BREWERY COMBINE.

Nine Concerns Absorbed by the United Breweries Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The United Breweries Company of New Jersey, which completed its organization in New York last week, began business in Chicago to-day.

Nine local breweries have filed deeds transferring $2,119,500 worth of property to the United Breweries Company of New Jersey, and the latter company filed a mortgage for $3,500,000 in favor of Otto T. Bannard and Gordon McDonald, pledging land and improvements in Chicago, Cook County, Rock Island County, Ill., and Carroll County, Iowa. The Chicago and Cook County properties mortgaged are the same that were transferred by the nine breweries.

The breweries which transferred or combined their holdings are: Henn & Gabler Brewing Company, Fabler Brewing Company, Chicago Brewing Company, Citizens' Brewing Company, South Chicago Brewing Company, William Ruehl Brewing Company, Monarch Brewing Company, and the Northwestern Brewing Company. Their total value is $2,119,500.

They Stole Money and Rings.

Joseph Jones, alias Waldron, and John Wilson, alias Torpey, of the Columbia lodging house in Twenty-third Street, who were arrested Monday night in Mount Morris Park on the charge of robbery, yesterday pleaded guilty in the Centre Street Court and were held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Olmsted. The specific complaints against the men were made by Mrs. Rosenbaum, a boarding house keeper, of 212 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, who lost six diamond rings, valued at $500, and Miss Kate Vaughan of 3 East Thirtieth Street, who lost $15 and a diamond ring valued at $45. The men would go to a house, the awnings of which seemed to be in need of repair, and pretending they had been sent to do the repairs would, after gaining admission, steal what they could. It is said that in this way they got between $3,000 and $4,000. John Rainess of 320 East Thirty-fourth Street, a pawnbroker, was held in $1,000 bail on suspicion of having received some of the stolen goods.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Moore vs. Henderson.
2—In re Todd.
3—In re Salomon.
4—Pati vs. Kretch.
5—In re McCaffrey.
6—Silva vs. Whitman.
7—McKee vs. Hoffman Machine Co.
8—Earle vs. N. Y. Commercial Co.
9—McCiska vs. Heintz.
10—Herrick vs. City of New York.
11—Murphy vs. Rogers.
12—Presbyterian Home for Aged Women.
13—Caesar vs. Klausner.
14—Pritchard vs. Wells.
15—Davis vs. Racer.
16—Braum vs. Gilbert.
17—Aldman vs. Calkin.
18—Fong vs. Kerr.
19—Dondero vs. Dondero.
20—In re Trowbridge.
21—In re Garrett.
22—In re Bailey.
23—Bristol vs. Hatch.
24—Tracy vs. Kircher.
25—Same vs. Falvey.
26—Same vs. Frey.
27—Monson vs. Henderson.
28—Pica vs. Pica.
29—Dept. of Buildings vs. Hart.
30—Klausner vs. Caesar.
31—Cosmop. Fashion Co. vs. Tillinghast.
32—Barkin vs. Rosenzweig.
33—Luisar vs. Ayers.
34—Wokel vs. Wokel.
35—Frankel vs. Clinton Bank.
36—Tenney Co. vs. Nov. Textile Print. Co.
37—Thomson vs. Tilden.
38—Maplesden vs. Blankman.
39—Lyons vs. Lyons.
40—In re Kaphiahn.
41—People ex rel. Kraus vs. Coler.
42—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
43—Ceballos vs. City of New York.
44—Reliance Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. Steam P. Co.
45—Am. Strawboard Co. vs. Westches. Homestead & I. Imp. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ellen J. Brandt,
Mary E. Hazeltine,
Nancy Squire,
Margaret M. Pabst,
Henry Cook,
Thomas G. Rigney,
Ellen Burke,
Robert Maclay.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—James Crossen.
2—Angelo Gabriele.
3—Tony Celantano.
4—Owen Flynn.
5—Annie Hart.
6—Giovanni Tofani.
7—Angelo Smelio.
8—George Schey.
Pleadings.
1—James Mitchell.
2—Charles Moore.
3—Benjamin Lissauer.
4—Louis Bergman.
5—John Halpin.
6—Kate Allen.
7—Bertha Wilson.
8—Samuel Wolf.
9—William H. Johnson.
10—Annie George.
11—John Barnes.
12—Henry Woodson.
13—Richard Geraghty.
14—Frank White.
15—John Delluse.
16—William Baker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Suffield.
2—Charles Conroy.
3—Meyer Solnick.
4—George Henderson.
5—Vincenzo Daloss.
6—John Murray, alias John Sullivan.
7—George Spencer, alias Charles Wilson.
8—Thomas Reilly, alias Thomas Cooley.
9—Meyer Markowitz.
10—Dominico De Angelo, Giovanni Tofani.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Worden vs. Clapp—Michael J. Kelly. Lyon vs. Rogers—William T. Emmet. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Davidson—Robert C. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Schroeder vs. Schnabel—John H. Rogers.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building on Worth Street Changes Hands—Madison Avenue Corner Sold—Dealings at Auction.

Holdridge & Ward have sold for the Washington Life Insurance Company to Hoffman Brothers and Sons Brothers the five-story brick and iron front building, 142 to 150 Worth Street, northwest corner of Mission Place, on an irregular plot equivalent to about 4¾ lots, fronting 118.5 feet on Worth Street and 66.9 on Mission Place. The sellers as plaintiffs in a foreclosure suit purchased this property at auction last week for $165,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Henry Oppenheimer to N. E. Clark the plot, northwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, 100.8½ by 113.4. The buyer will erect on the plot two 50-foot front apartment houses.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Irving Bachrach, for $19,550, the two-story brick and frame buildings, 125 Pitt Street, on lot 25 by 102.2; also, in partition, to the plaintiff, Alice Horsfield, for $16,725, the five-story brick tenement, 239 East Twenty-second Street, 25 by 98.9; also, in partition, to Eliza Schultz, for $15,200, the four-story brick dwelling, 242 East Twenty-third Street, 20.10 by 98.9; also, in partition, to John J. O'Grady, for $3,175, the two-and-a-half-story dwelling, 48 North Prince Street, Flushing, 75 by 138; also, in partition, to Adelaide Smith, for $6,750, a farm of about 61 acres, with residence, stable, &c., on the east side of the road from Manhasset to Port Washington in the town of North Hempstead, L. I.

Strong & Ireland sold, in partition, to John Trainor, for $4,800, the two-story frame dwelling, 586 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to George W. McGrath, for $3,525, the plot, Valentine Avenue, east side, 701.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 100 by 152.2 and irregular.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, referee, 344 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 208.6 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $9,327.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, referee, 345 Bleecker Street, east side, 25.8 feet south of Tenth Street, 26.2 by 39.6 by 25.9 by 36, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,701.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Edward Schenck, referee, Lots 3, 4, and 5 in Lafayette Court, being 130 feet west of Third Avenue and 60 feet north of Ninth Street, each 23.4 by 80, two-story brick buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, for a five-story and basement brick store and lofts, 39.6 by 74; M. L. Fane of 239 East Twenty-second Street, owner; F. P. Dinkelberg, architect; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 229 and 231 Henry Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 26 by 74.6 and 21.2 by 75.8; Livingston & Kotzer of 128 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, for seven five-story brick dwellings of various dimensions; Stewart & Smith of 459 Boulevard, owners; Clarence True, architect; cost, $140,000.

No. 59 East Sixty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 100.5 by 20; E. B. Grigsby of 210 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Cable & Lucas of 1,183 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84.2; James Clark of 483 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $20,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 80.8; Joseph M. Jackson of 2,033 Third Avenue, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $36,000.

Hull Avenue, east side, 207 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 25 by 48, and a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 44 by 15; George P. Andrae, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 271 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; L. C. Ledyard, premises, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 61 Fourth Avenue, to a six-story and basement brick factory; Mrs. M. P. C. Meyer of 844 Fifth Avenue, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $1,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; William Cahill, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.

AVENUE A, w s, 73.2 ft s of 8th St, 24.3x100; Gustave L. Morganthau to Edward O. Gottlieb	22,400
AVENUE A, n w corner of 7th St, 24.6x100; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Bertha Mendel and others, executors, &c.	42,500
BANK ST, 7, n s, 21.6x85.4; Frank H. Nathan to Constance Nathan, 1-60 part	135
BANK ST, 7, n s, 21.6x85.4; Clarence S. Nathan to Constance Nathan and another, ¼ part	1
BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 152d St, 149.11x100; Harriet L. Johnson to James E. Chandler	1
BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 152d St, 149.11x100; Alexander P. W. Kinnan and wife to Harriett L. Johnson	1
BRIGGS AV, n s, Lots 29 and 30, map of the Briggs estate, 115x110x118x110; John R. Perlhefter to Louisa A. Finck	1
BRIGGS AV, n s, Lots 29 and 30, map of the Briggs estate, 115x110x118x110; Martin Geisler to John R. Perlhefter	1
CARMINE ST, 50; Martin L. Strauss to William H. Williams	Exchange
DAWSON ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 76.6x92.7x75x77.8; Simon Danzig and others to Frank A. Wahlig	8,500
GOBLE PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Inwood Av, 25x150; Hermann H. Intermann, executor, to Ellen T. Linden	750
LIND AV, s e s, 290 ft n e of Devoe, or 165th St, 25x225; Mary Lynch to Philip Lynch	1
MADISON AV, n e corner of 87th St, 100.8x113.4; Henry Oppenheimer to Nathan E. Clark	100
MANGIN ST, w s, 71.2 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; Eugene C. Potter to Samuel Cohen and another	1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 145th St, 50x100; John R. Perlhefter to Louisa A. Finck	1
STEBBINS AV, w s, 93.5 ft n of the n e corner, Lot 87, map of Woodstock, and 38.6 ft n of 165th St, runs 89.6 x n 2.6 x e 89.6; Ann Sheehan to Julia O'Keefe	550
TINTON AV, n e corner of Cedar Place, 21x75; Frank A. Wahlig and another to Carl Heim	10,000
TRINITY AV, e s, 150 ft s of 156th St, 25x87.11x25x89; Michael Meehan to William and Maria Hofmeister	1
WEST END AV, w s, 48.2 ft s of 86th St, 19x100; Charles Mendel and wife to William H. Gildersleeve	1
2D AV, e s, 120.11 ft n of 118th St, 20x79; Arsenio Pernetti to Maria G. Pernetti	1
2D AV, 2,123, w s, 20x80; Adam Wiener and others to Vincent P. McGean	10,250
2D AV, 2,123, w s, 20x80; Vincent P. McGean to Alice L. McGean	10,250
3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.2x105.6x100x95.6; John F. Forster to Michael G. Pasca	1
7TH AV, w s, 125.11 ft s of 118th St, 50x100; Freling H. Smith and another, executors, &c., to Clarence J. Hartley	1
7TH AV, w s, 125.11 ft s of 118th St, 50x100; Clarence J. Hartley to George T. Rowe	1
7TH ST, s s, 149.8 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x90.10; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Katie Houpt	18,500
7TH ST, 212 East, 25x90.4; Michael Wielandt to Marcus Kramer	18,550
86TH ST, 10 West, 16.10x98.9; Nellie W. Peck to Elias R. Peck	1
53D ST, n s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Barbara Fahrbach and others, executors and trustees, to Marie Von Elff	10,250
62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Morris Mandelstein to George W. Arthur	52,000
65TH ST, 158 West, 18x100.5; Rosette E. Grow to Edgar W. Mason	1
74TH ST, s s, 373 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; John G. Gerber to Margaret Sheeran	1
82D ST, 318 East; Marcus Kramer to Michael Wielandt	12,500
95TH ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lexington Av, 26x100.5; 3d Av, s w corner of 154th St, 53.5x36.8 to Elton Av x 50x83.6; Pauline D. Walker to William M. Walker	1
119TH ST, s s, 153 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Martha A. Dailey to Margaret M. Smith	15,000
120TH ST, 55 East, 16.8x100.11; John R. Perlhefter to Louisa A. Finck	1
155TH ST, s s, 346.6 ft w of Willis Av, 20x100; Frederica Fischer to Herman Schmuck and another	6,000
157TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of 6th Av, 15.6x98.11; George T. Rowe to Carrie Bendheim	1
162D ST, 775 East, 17.6x100; Herman Schmuck and another to Selma S. [illegible]	1

Recorded Leases.

[illegible]

BOWEN, Emily H., and others to Jacob B. Schleicher; 1,707 Madison Av, [illegible] years	1,800
JENKINS, Sarah R., individually and as executrix, &c., to William S. Brill; [illegible]	8,250
MOSS, Henry, to Daniel Murphy; 61 Catharine St, 3 11-12 years	1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

BROOKS, Maria E., to Philip Specht; 385 Madison St, 5 years	4,000
CALLAHAN, Cornelius, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 46 Grand St, 3 years	6,000
CLARK, Nathan E., to Henry Oppenheimer; n e corner of Madison Av and 87th St, 1 year	91,000
CLARK, Nathan E., to Henry Oppenheimer; n e corner of Madison Av and 87th St, secures advances	100,000
COHEN, Samuel, and another to Frederick G. Potter; w s of Mangin St, 71.2 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year	2,500
GABAY, Henry G., to Russell Sage; 145 to 147 Franklin St, 3 years	135,000
GILDERSLEEVE, William H., to Annie Kimberly; 395 West End Av, 3 years	25,000
GOEBEL, George C., to John Everling; n s of 165th St, 417.10 ft e of King's Bridge Road, or Av, 1 year	1,500
GOTTLIEB, Edward O., to Edwin Buckman; w s of Avenue A, 73.2 ft s of 8th St, 5 years	16,000
GOTTLIEB, Edward O., to Abraham Goldsmith; w s of Avenue A, 73.2 ft s of 8th St, 3 years	4,000
GUERBER, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 10th Av, 25.5 ft n of 63d St, 1 year	11,000
HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Theodore Wheeler; w s of 7th Av, 125.11 ft s of 118th St, 2 years	26,000
HAUPT, Katie, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 7th St, 149.8 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	15,000
HAUPT, Katie, to Charles Naumer; s s of 7th St, 149.8 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year	6,500
HENDERSON, Hannah R., to George H. Brooke; n e corner of Boulevard and 103d St, 1 year	250
HOLLY, Emma C. and John J., to Ambros K. Ely; n s of Grand St, adjoining the land of Westervelt; Grand St, n s, adjoining the land of Robert Carnley; Pearl St, 370; 3d St, s s, 369 ft w of 1st Av; Lewis St, w s, 60 ft s of Broome St, and 3d Av, e s, 24.7 ft s of 32d St, 74.1 ft s of 35th St, and 98.6 ft s of 8th St, ½ part of all, 5 years	30,000
LINDEMANN, Helena M. E., to George W. Griffin; 342 West 87th St, 5 years	15,000
MARTIN, Julia D. and John L., to Richard V. Day; 71 East 52d St, 1 year	2,000
McCABE, Michael, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 366 Greenwich St, saloon lease, demand	6,000
McCAFFREY, Margaret A. and John J., to Thomas O'Connell; s w corner of Brook Av and 145th St, demand	5,000
MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Moses Goldsmith and another; n w corner of Avenue A and 7th St, 3 years	25,000
NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL Society to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 226 West 58th St, 2 years	15,000
O'KEEFE, Julia, to Charles B. Tooker; parcel in 23d Ward, begins at w boundary line of the estate of William W. Fox, 43.6 ft from n e corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 1 year	600
O'LEARY, Sarah A., to Thomas G. Field, executor, &c.; 487 9th Av, and 403 and 405 West 37th St, 3 years	25,000
O'LEARY, Sarah A., to Julia E. Ferry; 487 9th Av, and 403 and 405 West 37th St, 2 years	2,000
PARKER, Albert B., to Ida M. Murphy; w s of Morris Av, widened, 195 ft n of 163d St, 100x210 to Grant Av; also w s of Grant Av, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 1 year	3,000
PASCA, Michael G., to John F. Forster; w s of 3d Av, 130 ft n of 172d St, 3½ months	23,700
PASCA, Michael G., to Alexander Walker; w s of 3d Av, 130 ft n of 172d St, secures advances	16,000
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE Holy Family to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s w corner of 9th St and Avenue C, Unionport, 1 year	5,000
ROSE, Hudson P., to Frances A. Jones, administratrix, &c.; w s of Rosedale Av, 617 ft s of West Farms Road, 2 years	1,600
ROSE, Hudson P., to Frances A. Jones, administratrix, &c.; w s of Rosedale Av, 667 ft s of West Farms Road, 2 years	1,400
ROWE, George F., to Carrie Bendheim; w s of 7th Av, 125.11 ft s of 118th St, 1 year	6,000
RUDOLPH, Lizzie, to the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n w s of Fleetwood, or Walton, Av, 325 ft s w of 183d St, installments	4,080
RUHLING, Frederick, to Adolph Ruhling; 607 2d Av, demand	1,000
SCHEER, Dora, to Kate M. Ladd; s s of 118th St, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years	21,000
SCHEER, Dora, to Kate M. Ladd; s s of 118th St, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years	21,000
SCHEER, Dora, to William M. Kingsland; s s of 118th St, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years	21,000
SCHEER, Dora, to Aaron H. Rosenberg; s s of 118th St, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year	2,000
SCHEER, Dora, to John A. Philbrick and another; s s of 118th St, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year	2,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, &c.; 23 East 99th St, 5 years	20,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John Finck; 23 East 99th St, ½ year	3,000
SCHULTZ, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of Waverley St, 180 ft e of Monroe Av, 1 year	2,000
TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to G. De Witt Clocke; e ½ of Lot 685, map of the village of Wakefield, 1 month	400
WAHLIG, Frank A., to Simon Danzig and another; n e corner of Dawson St and Beach Av, 1 year	4,950

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONWAY, James, to Bertha A. Deane, (two assignments)	Nom.
HEINTZ, Marie, to Johanna H. Ritterbusch	$1,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Anna S. Finck	3,500
STERN, Louis, executor, &c., to Edward Oppenheimer	12,000
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Joseph Wiener	3,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Adeline P. Kidd	16,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Young Women's Christian Association	15,000

Lis Pendens.

EAST BROADWAY, 279; Rose M. Leary against Lizzie J. Cervin and another, (action to have conveyance declared a trust deed, &c.;) attorney, J. P. Berg.

PENFOLD AV, s w corner of Suburban Place, 100x160; J. Sheldon Frost, as receiver, against Sarah A. and George W. Harris, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daring & Warner.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 187.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100x100, gore; James Wood against William V. O'Callaghan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 624.10 and 599.10 ft w of Trinity Grove Av, 50x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company against Max Goldner and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. Unangst.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 25 ft n of 183d St, runs w 100x s 25 to 183d St, x w 25x n 73x e irregular to avenue x s 24 to beginning; Pauline J. Martin against Walter Ford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

WILLIAM ST, 133; the Market and Fulton National Bank against John Pettit, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Tyler & Durand.

12TH ST, 290 West, and other out-of-town property; John B. Frost against Henrietta Horton and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

17TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Rutherford Place, 19x80; Henry De F. Weekes, trustee, against Amelia A. Barnum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weeks Brothers.

48TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Henriette M. Eldred against Joseph M. Becker and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, J. Offenbach.

64TH ST, 404 East; Henry Ahrens against Joseph Stang and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Chambers.

114TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Wilhelm Klingler and another against Francis Elfe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Hassey.

164TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Alice M. Bodine, as general guardian, &c., against George M. Boynton, receiver, &c., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Bodine & Sampson.

Mechanics' Liens.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 101 ft to Alden Lane x101x100x81; William B. Glassford against Alpheus J. Goddard and Samuel H. Vanderbeek, owners and contractors	$369
23D ST, 117 East; the American Lumber Company against Mary L. Black, owner; L. Z. Bach, contractor	46

TWO GIRLS LEAP TO DEATH.

Double Suicide at Philadelphia Preceded by Laughter and Merriment.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Two young women, whose names are as yet unknown, committed suicide to-day by jumping from a ferryboat into the Delaware River, near the Chestnut Street wharf, this city. The cause of their self-destruction is a mystery.

The girls left Kaighn's Point, on the Jersey side of the river, on the boat leaving there about 11 o'clock. They appeared happy, and were laughing and talking together with such apparent enjoyment of life as to attract the attention of the other passengers. As the boat approached the ferry slip they were seen to clasp hands and jump overboard. One of the girls evidently regretted the act, and tried to keep herself afloat, but both of them were drowned before they could be reached.

Before they jumped, one of them laid a pocketbook on a seat. The pocketbook contained a piece of paper on which were written two verses of poetry. Beneath the poetry was written the following sentence: "We find we are utterly unfit for this world, and will try another. Mabel and Belle."

The girls are thought to have been Philadelphians. They were about sixteen and eighteen years old.

Two Hundred Priests in Retreat.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—About 200 Roman Catholic priests last night began a fortnightly retreat at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie. The retreat was opened by Archbishop Corrigan, who will preside during the first week. Next week [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
Year-book on request.
In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address Miss WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or Miss ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until September 20.

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Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

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Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
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REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER.
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INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

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INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
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JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

ADOLPH SUTRO'S ESTATE.

Debts of $700,000 and an Appraised Value Three Times as Much.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Creditors of the estate of the late Adolph Sutro have been busy for several days making an investigation touching the condition of the property.

It has been ascertained that the total indebtedness is a trifle over $700,000 and that the appraised value is more than three times that amount.

SUICIDE FOR FEAR OF ARREST.

Pennsylvania Woman, Charged with Husband-Murder, Kills Herself.

READING, Penn., Aug. 16.—Early Sunday morning Emanuel Womert of Akron, a hamlet about fifteen miles west of Reading, was shot and instantly killed in bed. By his side at the time were his wife and a small child, while two other children were asleep in a bed close to the one occupied by their parents.

Robbery was supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy. Yesterday, however, suspicion was directed against the murdered man's wife as the murderess, and to-day she was to have been arrested. Learning, however, of the proposed action of the authorities, Mrs. Womert this morning drowned herself.

William Habecker, a boarder in the Womert family, gave such conflicting evidence to-day at the inquest over Mrs. Womert's body that he was arrested [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

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NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath; hot water supply, large light, well ventilated, decorated, steam heated.
CARLOS, 280 West 76th St.
Southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; decorated; steam heated.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

9 HOUSES FOR SALE.
East side of Hamilton Terrace, north of West 141st St. Three styles, four stories, American basements, and high stoops. Hard-wood trim, double floors throughout, ten rooms, two baths, exposed first-class plumbing. Built entirely by day's work. LOCATION Highest in New York. Rear view unsurpassed. All residences. Quiet neighborhood. Absolutely no objectionable features. These houses will be guaranteed for five years.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A first-class furnished house on the east side, from 5th to 4th Avs., between 50th and 70th Sts., to rent for a term of years. R. N., Box 147 Times Office.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d Street.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 WEST 55TH ST.
17-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent.
Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.
Or janitor, 103 West 55th St.

LARGE LINE OF WEST SIDE HOUSES AND flats; all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE on Lenox Hill; neighborhood Madison Av. and 69th St.; rent, $2,500.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.
40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern houses; well-shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl as cook; good reference; wages, $30; country preferred. 152 East 28th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged German as nurse to infant or grown children; speaks French and English; references. 341 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Height, 5 feet 8; age, 35; ten years in present place; married; family giving up keeping horses; first-class personal reference. 147 East 57th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; willing and obliging; best of personal and written references. Coachman, 222 East 40th St.

Miscellaneous.

DRIVER or FIREMAN.—Used to dynamos; English; 24; just landed. Faulkner, 12 Washington St.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) IRISH, JUST LANDED; has worked as timekeeper public works, shop porter, &c.; take any kind of unskilled labor. MacMahon, 12 Washington St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates, finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:20 P. M., 7:20 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, &c.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St. 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve.N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM., ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

Long Island.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.; Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY; Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.; Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

One Dollar Daily Excursions
FROM
NEW YORK
TO
Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Intermediate Points
Point Pleasant,
VIA
Central R. R. of New Jersey,
ALL RAIL ROUTE,
By Special Train
From foot of Liberty St. at 8:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
From South Ferry, (foot Whitehall Street,) at 7:55 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive New York at 8:25 P. M.
VIA
SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
Affording a delightful sail through New York Bay to Atlantic Highlands, Thence by Special Train.
From Pier 8, foot of Rector St., at 9:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive at New York 7:15 P. M.
Fare for round trip, $1.
Children, 5 to 12 years, 75c.
Tickets good going and returning on special trains same day only.

"A MERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
[illegible]
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
[illegible]
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
[illegible]
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

POPULAR RECREATION EXCURSIONS
BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL,
Friday, August 19th, and Saturday, August 20th.
AT RATES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
ADIRONDACKS........ $5.00 and $6.50
1,000 ISLANDS........ $5.00
MONTREAL........ $10.00
(Via St. Lawrence River.)
Tickets and full information at any New York Central ticket office in New York or Brooklyn.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier... 8:40
" New York, West 22d St. Pier... 9
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

PETTIT REWARD STILL INTACT.

Many Theories Offered as to Real Estate Man's Whereabouts, but No Information.

As a result of George Robinson's offer of $1,000 for the production, dead or alive, of John Pettit, the missing real estate speculator, the lawyer's offices, in the Bennett Building, were besieged yesterday by a host of persons with clues and theories, not one of which, however, has made clear the whereabouts of the missing man. W. A. Bingham, a paper manufacturer of 228 West Broadway, thought he had seen Pettit masquerading as John Carroll at Woodbourne, Sullivan County. As soon as Mr. Bingham gave his description to William Calhoun it was seen that Carroll was not Pettit. All the other clues were worthless.

There also came an abundance of letters from theorists, dreamers, and clairvoyants, whose desire was to get the $1,000. One man thought that if he was retained at about $3 a day he could run Pettit down before he had exhausted the $1,000. He was willing to waive the remainder. There also came many anonymous and abusive communications from the great army of cranks, but the day saw John Pettit no nearer to Mr. Robinson's office than he has been since June 2.

EAST SIDE STRIKERS YIELD.

Many Garment Workers Resume Their Places at Old Wage Rates.

It looked yesterday as if the strike of east side garment workers would soon end. Many agreements between the contractors and the strikers were signed. The Children's Knee Pants' Workers and the Children's Jacket Makers will return to work at the former wage rates.

More than 1,500 cloakmakers quit work yesterday in the following shops: Freedman Brothers, outside contractors; Kitzinger & Zelenko, 121 Prince Street; Streen & Adler, 651 Broadway; Seigel & Bornstein, 57 East Broadway; Blauner Brothers & Co., 126 Greene Street; Benjamin Levy, 115 Spring Street; S. Kingsberg & Co., 54 West Third Street, and Seiger & Feldman. The strikers demand shorter hours and higher wages. It was said at the cloakmakers' headquarters that a general strike of the cloakmakers is not looked for this year. Leaders of the United Brotherhood of Tailors also expressed the opinion that there would be no important labor troubles this year.

BROKER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Horton Alleged to Have Rifled Neighbor Broker's Money Chest.

John A. Horton, a coal broker, whose home is at 684 St. Nicholas Avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and arraigned before Judge McMahon. Horton, with William R. De Waters of 7 South Street, is alleged to have broken, on July 21, into the office adjoining Horton's, occupied by Adolph Erdman, a coal broker. Both offices are at 11 Broadway. Horton and De Waters are further alleged to have stolen a chest containing $950 and valuable papers.

Both men were arrested in July, and De Waters pleaded guilty, saying that after the chest had been emptied he had thrown it into the East River. He was indicted by the Grand Jury. Horton positively denied any implication in the crime, and was released from custody.

The confession of De Waters, however, resulted in Horton's being again arrested. He was held by Judge McMahon in $1,000 bail.

Young Men Held for Burglary.

Three young men were held in $1,000 bonds each for examination for burglary by Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. They are Arthur McNeice, sixteen years old, of 227 East Seventy-second Street, the son of a well-to-do builder; Robert Callahan, alias Clarkson, twenty years old, of Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and Thomas Dorgan, twenty-one years old, of 235 East Ninety-seventh Street. The young men were caught in the act of looting the flat of Smith A. Brooker, at 231 East Seventy-second Street, early yesterday morning by Policemen Ennis and Hastings of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Two Men Hurt at a Fire.

During a fire yesterday morning, which destroyed John Wiardi's chemical works at Green and Oakland Streets, Greenpoint, Edward Munday and Edward Garthold of the Stagg Street Salvage Corps, fell into an air shaft and were badly cut, but were able to return to work after their injuries had been dressed. The damage to property caused by the fire is estimated at $30,000.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

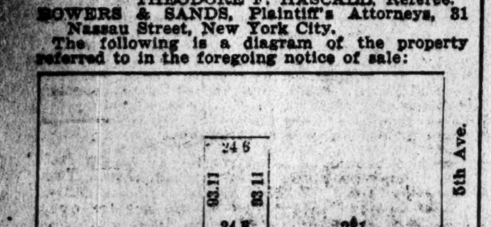
65 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate, aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,835.69 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

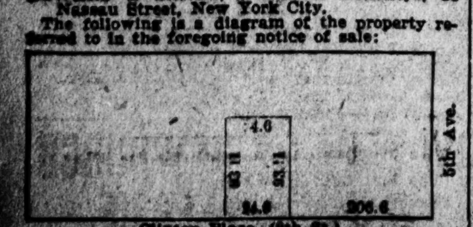
au17-2aw3wW&M&S7

63 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARAH C. DOUGLASS, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that date, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following premises, described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and six feet six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,841.44, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

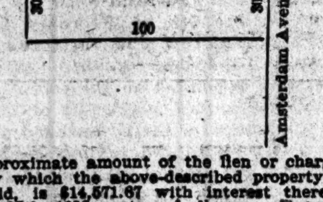
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $796.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au3-2aw3wW&S&au26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

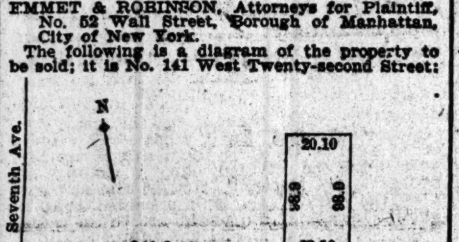
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,691.53, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.

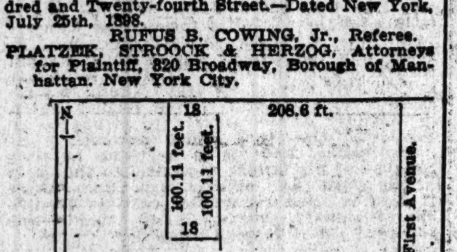
EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York. MEYER A. BERNHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.50 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

jy26-2aw5wTuFau17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,016, No. 106 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 106 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Walling, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine E. Watkins, and Abigail R. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy26-1aw6wTu

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Tiberius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel P. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Waite Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace B. Belding, Edward B. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Driggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Colt, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harrie T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCaully, Christopher Leo, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholtz, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Huber, Nil McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Eells, William S. Driggs, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Maddox, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice P. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCaully, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Kershaw, Lee Rhinevoldt, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Thomas Murray, Archie Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy27-1aw6wW

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James L. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Anita Gilbert Jerome, Annie T. Bridgeman, William H. Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Frederick Yates Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William R. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh McK. Walsh, Felix Armstrong, Gilbert B. Rose, Gilbert Taylor, Gilbert Wilson, Gilbert White, Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy27-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of [illegible]

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Fisher Carter, E. Page, Frederick W. Page, Francis W. Page, Channing M. Page, [illegible], Thomas W. Page, Constance [illegible] Page, Mann Page, Rose [illegible] Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said [L. S.] county, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au10-1aw7wW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company, or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 108; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.

ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 23 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je29-2aw8wW&S

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS, assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. [Seal] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 26th day of July, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk. Int. Rev. stamp 10c.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Dickson & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, as assignee, at the office of Geo. R. Carrington, No. 39 Nassau Street, Bennett Building, Room 604, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 19, 1898.

WILLIAM E. WARLAND, Assignee. GEO. R. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Assignee, 39 Nassau St., City of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE NEW YORK SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, assigned to William H. Brawley for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Brawley assignee of above named The New York Silicate Slate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the said court, this 22d day of July, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JOHN O'CONNELL, Attorney for Assignee, 64 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy27-1aw6wW&au31

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WHEATON BRADISH, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Hasberg, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 3, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Catharine E. Steers:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine St., New York City, N. Y. jy27-1aw6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Delores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fausto de Rivas, an infant; Frederic R. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 29th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au10-1aw7wW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40
" " West 22d St. Pier.........9

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F.Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM	F.Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM
A.Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM	A.Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M	Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM
Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM	Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON).
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

Pennland.......Sept. 3	Belgenland.......Sept. 24
Rhynland.......Sept. 17	Pennland.......Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Kensington.......Aug. 17	Friesland.......Aug. 31
Noordland.......Aug. 24	Southwark.......Sept. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Gr'n.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

VICTORIA	August 20
BOADICEA	August 27
ALEXANDRA	September 3
WINIFREDA	September 10
CLEOPATRA	September 17

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S SPECIAL TOUR TO MANILA AND ROUND THE WORLD leaves SAN FRANCISCO OCTOBER 29, by S. S. "DORIC," visiting the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, the PHILIPPINES, the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, &c. Very comprehensive, high-class, six months' tour; limited numbers. Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM	Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM
Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM	Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM
Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM	Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu.......Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.......Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.......Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.......Oct. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Man.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon	Majestic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon	Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 4 A.M.	Cymric, Sept. 21, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon	Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL except Sunday.

8:35 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:20, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 3:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:35, 6:30 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check bagage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M. 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:20, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., ‡8:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) *3:20, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CITY TO WELCOME SAMPSON

His Victorious Squadron Will Parade in the North River on Saturday.

WILL SALUTE GRANT'S TOMB

Preparations, Public and Private, Making to Give Officers and Crews a Fitting Welcome—Auxiliary Cruisers May Join the Parade.

Admiral William T. Sampson, Admiral Winfield S. Schley, and the officers and crews of the warships due to reach this port next Friday afternoon or Saturday morning, will be given a fitting welcome. The vessels in the north-bound squadron are the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the flagships of the two Admirals, and the battleships Oregon, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Iowa. They are expected to arrive off Sandy Hook on Friday afternoon, and they will be met there by a dispatch boat with orders for Admiral Sampson telling him of the parade which is to take place Saturday in the North River.

The squadron is to steam up the river as far as Grant's Tomb and a salute is to be fired there. Then it will turn and steam slowly down the river again and anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I. This parade will give New Yorkers a chance to see the vessels that have done so well in the war with Spain, and preparations are making as fast as possible to render the day one to be remembered, and to give the sailors a welcome commensurate with their triumphs.

The arrival of the vessels at Sandy Hook will be announced by the booming of the guns at Fort Hancock. It is probable that several excursion steamers will be at the Hook to welcome the returning sailors, and these will escort the warships up the harbor to the Government anchorage off Tompkinsville. As the fleet passes through the Narrows salutes will be fired from Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton.

On Saturday morning every vessel in the harbor will be gay with bunting, and all along the route of parade the piers will be open to the crowds. Excursion steamers are hiring for parties which will witness the parade from the water. It is expected that several public excursions will be arranged, and their managers would give much to be assured of fine weather.

Auxiliary Cruisers May Join.

Efforts are making to have the cruisers St. Paul and St. Louis take part in the parade. Both these vessels are now at Montauk Point, and, if released from quarantine in time they may be sent to this port to join in the parade. The Texas, too, which is being repaired in the navy yard, will have a place of honor. The Texas has been floated out of the dry dock and is getting ready as fast as possible.

Capt. E. O. Smith of the harbor police expects to receive orders from the Chief to have the five police launches in readiness to keep the river clear for the warships.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday that Riverside Park will be thrown open to the public, and that there will be no restrictions. Those who go can sit, stand, or walk on the grass if the walks are crowded.

The following order was issued yesterday from the office of the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club:

> In view of the arrival in this harbor, as stated by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, of Admiral Sampson's fleet, it is deemed proper that the New York Yacht Club should participate in the welcome. The steamer Cygnus has, therefore, been provided for the use of members and ladies of their families to visit the anchorage of the fleet off Tompkinsville and witness the review of same on Saturday, Aug. 20. The steamer will leave the foot of West Twenty-second Street, (Iron Steamboat Company's Pier,) Hudson River, at 9:30 A. M.

THE NATION INVITED TO SEE.

Council and Board of Aldermen Pass Resolutions to Celebrate.

Both the Council and the Board of Aldermen took steps yesterday toward holding in this city a National celebration in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the war. The Council passed a resolution offered by President Guggenheimer, which reads as follows:

> Whereas, The Government of the United States has directed that the cruisers and battleships of the fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson, with their officers, sailors, and marines, shall come to New York; therefore,
>
> Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor of the City of New York, be, and he is hereby, requested to invite the people of the United States to visit this city on Saturday next to receive the victorious squadron of Admiral Sampson on its return from Cuban waters, and to give these returning heroes such a welcome as will in a measure express the immense gratitude that pervades the entire American people; and he is hereby requested to name a committee of 100 citizens to arrange for the reception of the home-coming fleet.

The following resolution was introduced by Alderman McCall and adopted by the Board of Aldermen:

> Whereas, A commendable movement is under way to tender a reception to our gallant heroes, who on land and sea displayed such exemplary daring and valor during the brief war with Spain as to elicit the praise and plaudits of the civilized world; and
>
> Whereas, Our soldiers and sailors who will honor our city by their presence on the occasion of the contemplated reception, should not only receive from our military and naval representatives and from our citizens the glorious welcome to which they are eminently entitled, but ought to be accorded such greeting from our City Government, through its official representatives, as is commensurate with the importance of the event; therefore
>
> Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the President of this board, of which committee the said President shall be an ex-officio member, and the President of the Council shall likewise select a committee of five members from that body, of which he shall also be a member ex-officio, which committees respectively shall form a joint committee, to take into consideration and report to the Municipal Assembly such recommendations as will, in the most effective manner, enable the city authorities to co-operate with the military, naval, and citizens' committees in making the proposed reception all that the most patriotic American could desire, and to give it as much official color and character as possible.

The following committtee was appointed: Aldermen McCaul, J. McCall, Muh, Goodman, and Wafer. The Councilmanic resolution was also passed.

MEDALS FOR BROOKLYN'S CREW.

Citizens of Brooklyn Borough Design to Honor Officers and Men.

The committee of Brooklyn citizens which presented a silver service to the cruiser Brooklyn, was called together yesterday afternoon at the Oxford Club to consider the taking of some action toward a testimonial to the cruiser's officers and men for the credit they have reflected on the name of borough and warship. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Col. George A. Price, and D. Seits were the only members present.

It was decided that the testimonial shall take the form of medals for officers and men. Admiral Schley and Capt. Cook will probably receive gold medals, and the other officers silver, and the men bronze, but this was not decided. The committee requests suggestions as to the form of the medals.

It is expected that the Brooklyn will be at the navy yard for some weeks, which will give ample time for the contemplated action.

WANT ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK.

Residents of Oyster Bay, His Summer Home, Plan a Celebration.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 16.—There is talk in this village of having a celebration on the return of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The Colonel has a Summer home here, and the residents are proud of his achievements. If present plans are carried out, the celebration will be in honor of peace, and Col. Roosevelt will be asked to make an address. No date has been set for the jubilee.

Blockade on Elevated Roads.

Traffic on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated railroads was blocked for about three hours last night owing to the fact that the engine of a Ninth Avenue train jumped the track at the South Ferry Station. The train was going at a slow rate but the derailed engine ploughed across the tracks until it stopped on those of the Sixth Avenue road, thus completely blocking both lines. As, however, it was within half an hour of the time when the Ninth Avenue trains [illegible]

GIRL'S STORY OF ABDUCTION.

Katie Marrion Says Lean Bought a Ring and Tried to Marry Her in Brooklyn.

A little girl from Rutherford, N. J., who said she was Katie Marrion, fifteen years old, was in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to tell a story of abduction. She said that on Monday she asked her parents' permission to visit her brother in Brooklyn. They gave her money for the visit. At the station she met an acquaintance, Frank Lean, aged twenty-five years, who offered to act as her escort.

When they reached Brooklyn, she said, he asked her to marry him. She was frightened and refused, but she said he bought a gold wedding ring and put it on her finger, and bought also a handsome skirt. He then, she said, took her to a tenement house in Canton Street, but she refused to enter, and when he insisted she ran away. She said Lean chased her and seized her pocketbook. He attempted to board a car, but she shouted to the conductor and he jumped off. They walked along together until Policeman Gallagher appeared. She went up to the policeman and told her story. Gallagher arrested Lean.

Magistrate Steers ordered a complaint of abduction made against Lean, who was sent to jail in default of $500 bail. The girl was handed over to the Children's Society and her parents informed. Lean is a track laborer employed by the Erie Railroad.

DUG UP IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Coins, Spoons, and Other Articles Found in a Sewer Excavation.

A small crowd of boys waited all day yesterday in Sixth Avenue between Ninth and Eleventh Streets, carefully examining every shovelful of dirt that was taken out of the sewer by the workmen employed there. So did the workmen, and they were rewarded by finding coins of various denominations, from large copper cents to half dollars. The greatest find, however, was made on Monday, when the workmen came across a pocket of stones, mud, and potsherds that acted as a trap in catching coins, spoons, pieces of plate, and other things that had been carried down by the water.

Some of the coins were dated early this century. One boy found a half dime dated 1819, and another got hold of a large copper cent of the date of 1811. An Italian workman came across a large copper cent that was highly polished by the action of the mud and gas. He imagined that he had got a ten-dollar piece, and was putting on his clothes to take the remainder of the day off when the foreman looked at it and disillusionized him. The Italian muttered a few words such as his countrymen use when angry, pulled off his jacket, and returned to work.

Four spoons were found, two of them being silver teaspoons, and the remainder brass plated. A workman found a Spanish shilling of the date of 1821. These coins were current here a good many years ago. The workman offered to sell his find for 15 cents, and it was promptly snapped up by a passer-by.

Other coins were a half dime of 1853, a dime of 1838, a half dime of 1851, and another of 1853, and a penny of 1843. Over $10 worth of coins are said to have been found.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM SCOTT.

Condition of the Young Man, Unconscious Since October, 1896.

The case of William Scott, twenty-three years old, of 699 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, who has been unconscious since Oct. 20, 1896, came up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, when an order was entered settling the accounts of Scott's committee, the Rev. Alexander Crosbie, pastor of the Westminster United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Crosbie's affidavit sets forth that on Oct. 20, 1896, Scott was performing his duties as a collector for his cousin, David A. Doyle, a manufacturer of leather bags at 1 and 2 Vesey Street, Manhattan. Doyle had had trouble with the Bureau of Incumbrances respecting the exhibition of goods on the sidewalk, and when Scott appeared at the store carrying a bag containing his collections Inspectors were removing a number of Doyle's bags from the walk. Seeing the bag in Scott's hand, they thought he had abstracted it from the lot and tried to take it from him.

Scott, on his part, took them for thieves and fought to defend his employer's property. He was overcome and thrown to the sidewalk. His head struck the curb, and when found he was in a dazed condition. He was taken home, where he incessantly moaned, "They are killing me! They are murdering me!"

"Since May, 1897, and up to the present time," says Mr. Crosbie, "he has remained unconscious. The right arm is bent across the chest. The left hand rests on the forehead. The right leg is extended and the left leg bent. Tremors occur on the left side when he is disturbed. There is a cataleptic condition of the limbs of the right side of the body, and the left side of the body is in a condition of tonic spasm."

CASE OF MRS. WILMERDING.

Commission Inquiring Into Her Condition May Report To-day.

Eugene B. Travis, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, and Dr. Ernest H. Schmid, the commission appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into the mental condition of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding, and to whom she told the story of her life a week ago, met in the Court House in White Plains yesterday morning to draft their report, on which will depend whether she is to have her liberty or be longer detained in Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.

Before the meeting, Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Travis visited Mrs. Wilmerding at Bloomingdale. The physician subjected her to an hour's medical examination, and the lawyer talked with her for some time. Dr. Schmid, who lives in White Plains, sees her frequently, and said yesterday that she was as well as when she appeared on the stand. The two other Commissioners declined to talk until their report is finished, which will probably be to-day, when they will forward it to Justice Keogh.

Mrs. Wilmerding was not present in court, and neither the lawyers for or against her put in appearance.

TAXING OF CONVEYANCES.

Commissioner Scott's Ruling Said to be Against Former Decisions.

Collector of Internal Revenue Treat's attention has been called to the fact that the ruling of Commissioner Scott in regard to the taxing of conveyances of real estate subject to mortgage is apparently in conflict with a decision of the Federal courts on the same subject. Commissioner Scott has ruled that on a transfer of realty subject to a mortgage the total value of the property, and not simply the equity, should be taxed.

The war revenue law of 1864 was identical with the present act on this point, except as to the rate imposed, and, on a test case resulting from the former, a decision of the United States court made only the equity taxable. Collector Treat will forward to Commissioner Scott a brief setting forth these facts, and it is hoped the Commissioner will see fit to reverse his ruling in the matter.

American Forestry Association.

The American Forestry Association will hold an important meeting in Omaha on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 9 and 10. This meeting will discuss principally topics relating to the West. It has been arranged that a number of Western men shall have places upon the programme. Some of those who will present papers are J. Sterling Morton, Dr. George L. Miller, R. W. Furnas, E. F. Stephens, C. A. Keffer, C. L. Watrous, F. S. Phoenix, Henry Michelsen, S. M. Emery, George Van Houten, C. S. Harrison, Prof. Charles E. Bessey, B. E. Fernow, Prof. Lawrence Bruner, and George E. Kesser. Persons interested are invited to correspond with F. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Agriculture and Horticulture, Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha.

Appeal for a Home for the Blind.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, 72 Grand Street, Jersey City, has issued an appeal for funds for the St. Joseph's Home for the Poor Aged Blind. About 100 beds are needed, and these can be bought at $10 each. Or, if it be preferred, the donor can have his name recorded among the builders of the walls of the institution by giving $10 for 1,000 bricks. For $50, any name the donor may suggest, his own or that of a friend, living or dead, will be given to one of the small [illegible]

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Guggenheimer Ordinance Against Profanity Is Killed.

ANOTHER TO BE SUBSTITUTED

A Proposition to Ask the Government to Erect a Monument for Soldiers Who Fell in Cuba.

The ordinance to make swearing a misdemeanor punishable by a fine, which was introduced in the Council by President Guggenheimer, was killed in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. When it was brought up Alderman John T. McCall (Tammany) made a brief speech against it. He said that the people of the city were swearing more than ever since the ordinance was introduced, so as to properly express their opinions of it. He moved that it be laid on the table, and the motion was carried without opposition.

However, people given to profanity still have cause for worry. The Aldermen held a conference before their meeting, and another ordinance was framed, to be introduced by Alderman Muh next week. The new ordinance is said to be minus a few legal obstacles that were in the first. It reads as follows:

> Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York as follows:
>
> Section 1. The utterance or use of profane, obscene, or vile language in any public street or conveyance, or upon any water within the limits of the City of New York, or upon any water adjacent thereto, or within the jurisdiction thereof shall be a misdemeanor.
>
> Sec. 2. Any person violating this ordinance, upon conviction therefor, shall pay a fine of not more than $10 nor less than $2, and in default of payment of such fine by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.
>
> Sec. 3. All ordinances of the former municipal and public corporations consolidated with the City of New York relating to the utterance or use of profane, obscene, or vile language, and all other ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
>
> This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

St. Andrew's Society had raised a large sum of money to secure the enforcement of Mr. Guggenheimer's ordinance, and will probably give its intended support to the new one. The society had planned to have placards put up in cars and public places calling attention to the first proposed ordinance.

Alderman Byrne of Brooklyn introduced a resolution that Congress be requested to stop the war tax on beer. Alderman Okie said the adoption of such a resolution would make the board ridiculous. He said it was a matter only within the province of the Federal Government. The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Alderman Velton introduced the following resolution:

> Whereas, The indomitable prowess evinced by the soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy in the Island of Cuba during the recent Spanish-American war has added additional glory to the flag of our country, and has thrilled the people of the United States with greater patriotic fervor; and,
>
> Whereas, The enduring gratitude of the Nation is due to the American soldiers and sailors who suffered so much, fought so gallantly, and died so heroically; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That the United States Government be and it is hereby respectfully requested to disinter the bodies of all American patriots who fell during the late struggle, locate a suitable National cemetery for the same, and cause an appropriate monument to be erected over their remains.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SICKNESS.

Removal of Children Nearly Completed—Water on Washington Heights.

The work of removing the children from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, because of an epidemic of dysentery in the institution, will probably be concluded to-morrow. Of the original 865 inmates, only 150 now are left, the others having been removed to the asylum at Rockaway or taken in charge by friends. Another home has been leased at Rockaway, which will accommodate the children now remaining, and to this they will be removed at once. Immediately thereafter the asylum will be thoroughly inspected, disinfected, and renovated. Dr. Baar, the Superintendent, says he has no doubt that impure water was the prime cause of the epidemic, and he purposes, therefore, to instal a distilling plant in the institution.

W. C. Conant, editor of a periodical known as Modern Medical Science, who lives on Washington Heights, makes the following statement:

> All surface waters, and most earth waters also, are contaminated with soluble organic or mineral matter, which is more apt to enhance than impair the crystalline brilliancy that passes for first-class purity. The Croton water, which is the boast of our city, derived from an upland watershed on which millions have just been expended to expel from it everything that defileth, continues beautiful to look upon, in the high service on Washington Heights, at least, throughout this July. No hint of unwholesomeness transpires to the senses, or settles in the vessels, or rises to the surface. Yet the stone filter in my dwelling, replenished daily with the "pure" and sparkling Croton, is also daily served with a teaspoonful of saturated alum solution which daily coagulates and reveals organic precipitate in floating clouds all through the water, in scum on the surface, and in yellowish paste on the sides of the filtering chamber. True, this is an extreme situation, due to recent heavy rains following drought. But there is never a time in the year, when the priceless service of the coagulant is not demonstrated by more or less of such disclosures. Of course, the coagulant (properly graduated) is wholly absorbed in the precipitate, and none of it passes out in the filtered water.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Changes in the Finance, Street Cleaning, and Building Departments.

The following city appointments were announced yesterday:

Finance Department.—David Couse, messenger, Paymaster's office, salary, $1,000; Gracie S. Roberts, assistant engineer, $1,800; David Barnett, deputy collector of city revenue, $1,800; William H. Withey, messenger, $1,200; Andrew J. Fallon, messenger, $1,100; Cyrus V. Kean, messenger, $1,200; John H. Cornell, inspector, $1,100, and Charles H. Warren, temporary clerk, $3 a day. The salary of Emma Collard, typewriter in the Controller's office, has been fixed at $1,200; that of Jeremiah L. Bacon, register of claims, $1,250; that of Thomas Canavan, collector, $1,800, and that of Edwin S. Twyford, deputy auditor for Richmond, at $1,800.

Street Cleaning Department.—Inspectors Joseph E. Delaney, Cornelius Driscoll, Michael D. Harsog, Patrick Callaghan, John Fahn, John J. Hoffman, Thomas E. Dunnigan, and Patrick E. Dwyer, all of Brooklyn. Their salaries are fixed at $1,000 each, except that of Dwyer, which is $1,200.

James McKenna has been appointed confidential inspector in the Department of Buildings, at $1,200 a year. James I. Jacobs has been appointed to a position in the Topographical Bureau at a salary of $1,200. John F. Torpey has been appointed transit man in the same department at a salary of $1,200.

The Case of ex-Warden O'Shea.

Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday granted to Edward O'Shea a writ of certiorari to review the action by which he was dismissed as Deputy Warden of the Tombs. O'Shea was removed by Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction, on March 28 last. O'Shea was appointed to succeed Fallon last June after the courts had sustained Fallon's fight for reinstatement. O'Shea was then made a Deputy Warden at a salary of $2,000 a year. Some time ago, however, O'Shea was dismissed on charges of cowardice and incompetence. He now claims that at the hearing of the charges, improper and incompetent evidence was admitted. He also alleges that as a civil war veteran he was improperly dismissed.

For Training School Principal.

Augustus Seiss Downing, Superintendent of the Institute and Training Classes of the State of New York, was nominated for the position of Principal of the first training school for teachers in Manhattan and Bronx at a special meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the boroughs yesterday. This training school for teachers will be established temporarily in Public School No. 1 on Sept. 12. In order to be elected the nominee must be confirmed by the Committee on High Schools, licensed by the City Superintendent, and finally elected by the School Board.

Pay for Policemen in Queens.

There were forty-nine happy policemen in Long Island City yesterday, for their counsel, ex-Corporation Counsel Burke, received $37,000 from Controller Coler to pay [illegible]

City Treasurer Gordon Knapp and the Gleason administration.

BOROUGH TAX RATE $2.01.

The Finance Committee Reports for Manhattan and the Bronx—Lower than Was Hoped.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen reported an ordinance in the board meeting yesterday afternoon fixing the tax rate for 1898 in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The tax rate on real and personal property is fixed at $2.01 for every $100 of assessed valuation.

This is even lower than had been expected. The rate of special tax on corporations is fixed at $1.7559. The total amount to be raised by taxation is $47,356,863.13; the total assessed value of real and personal property is $2,365,490,372, an increase of $186,864,516 over 1897.

The State taxes to be paid by the city this year amount to $5,704,871.81. The amount to be raised to pay the interest on the city debt is $8,126,801.14, and that for the redemption of the principal $3,352,139.55.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TRACKS.

Opponents of the Railroad Companies Solicit Municipal Support.

A committee of owners of Amsterdam Avenue property called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday and requested him to lend his influence in assisting them in their fight to keep electric cars from running on Amsterdam Avenue on more than two tracks.

The fight between the property owners and the railroad companies has been going on for some time. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company operates one set of tracks on the avenue, and the Third Avenue Company intends to run motor cars on another set of tracks that have been laid. The Third Avenue Company was granted permission by the State Railroad Commissioners to change its motive power from horse to electricity, and sought permission from the city last year to tear up the avenue. The property owners protested, and the company's request was refused. The company began a fight in the courts, and the case is now pending in the Court of Appeals.

The property owners want the Acting Mayor to ask the Corporation Counsel to make a vigorous defense against the company. Mr. Guggenheimer said he would consult Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy on the matter.

Alderman Okie asked the Board of Aldermen to pass a resolution in defense of the position taken by the property holders. The matter was laid over until next week.

Among those who called on Mr. Guggenheimer were Thomas H. Fulton, Cyrus Clark, and John McDonald.

FETCHED THE WRONG DR. TODD.

Cabman Brought the Physician Instead of His Father, the Clergyman, and Wedding Waited.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—W. I. Coats and Miss Lena Henshaw were married last night by the Rev. Dr. Todd, but the ceremony did not take place at the appointed hour on account of a peculiar mistake made by a cabman. The cabman had been sent after a clergyman and returned with a physician.

The mistake arose through a confusion of titles. The Rev. Dr. Todd, the clergyman who had been asked to officiate, commonly passes under the name "Dr. Todd." He has a son, a practicing physician, who answers to the same title. The cabman had been sent after "Dr. Todd," with instructions to waste no time. Not knowing that any marriage ceremony was in contemplation he naturally supposed that it was the physician who was wanted. Accordingly, driving to the common residence of the Todds he hastily summoned the physician and told him he was urgently needed. The younger Todd seized his medicine case, and was driven post haste to the house where the young couple waited.

In the course of the drive he learned from the cabman that he had been sent by a Mr. Coats, who, the driver took it, was the sick man. The house reached, Dr. Todd the younger was somewhat surprised to see the place brilliantly lighted and filled with guests. This recalled to him that it was Mr. Coats's wedding night, but, nothing daunted, he went bravely in and asked for Mr. Coats.

"Sorry to hear of your illness at so inopportune a time," he said. "Nervousness, I suppose."

"I don't quite—" gasped Mr. Coats; but he was interrupted by the doctor.

"Oh, well, these things will happen at such times. Yes," feeling his pulse, "your pulse is rather high. Your tongue, please!"

"But I'm not sick," protested Mr. Coats.

"Oh, no, of course not. I understand," replied the doctor with a smile, "just a trifle upset. A little tonic is all that is necessary."

By this time, however, Mr. Coats was able to protest more emphatically. "But I didn't send for you. I sent for Dr. Todd, your father."

"Er—what was that you said?" asked the innocent physician, as slowly the situation began to dawn upon him.

And then everybody laughed—even Mr. Coats and Dr. Todd the younger, who now saw the mistake and the humor of it.

In the meantime the hour for the wedding had come and gone; and the Rev. Dr. Todd, waiting patiently at his house for the cab that had come and gone with his son, became first impatient and then alarmed. Finally he walked to the house to which his son had been driven, arriving there nearly an hour behind the appointed time.

There the laughable mistake being explained, the ceremony was happily completed. The Todds compromised on the basis of a single fee.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Three Passengers and a Fireman Hurt Near Denville, N. J.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 16.—Two passenger trains collided at Denville, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad this morning at 9 o'clock. An excursion train from Morristown, in charge of Conductor William Bailey, met the Boonton accommodation, running on its own time, on the stretch of single track between Mount Tabor and Denville.

Both engines were wrecked, but, fortunately, no one was killed. Philip W. Hammond of Boonton, a salesman for Austin, Nichols & Co. of New York; Sheriff E. L. Darling of Morris County, and Baggagemaster William Hamilton of the Boonton train were injured about the body, but not seriously. The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped. With the exception of Fireman Thomas Burns of the Morristown train, who was bruised, they escaped uninjured.

A misunderstanding of orders is said to have been the cause of the accident.

MOSQUITO BITE CAUSES DEATH.

Mrs. Mary Conrad of Reading a Victim of Blood Poisoning.

READING, Penn., Aug. 16.—Sunday night an ordinary house mosquito bit Mrs. Mary Conrad, an aged woman of this city, on the left arm above the elbow. Shortly afterward the member became terribly swollen and a physician pronounced it a serious case of blood poison. In spite of careful treatment Mrs. Conrad died to-day.

Illinois Banker Shot and Killed.

STAUNTON, Ill., Aug. 16.—Ex-State Senator H. W. Wall, a wealthy banker and real estate dealer, was shot and instantly killed this afternoon. A coal miner named Schadleich, a tenant of Wall's, was charged with the crime, and a posse of citizens pursued him. Two other men were said to be implicated. It was later learned that the shooting was not intentional. Mr. Wall was struggling with a man named Machause for the possession of a shotgun, which was discharged with fatal effect.

Canadian Murderer a Suicide.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 16.—H. Claus of Nanaimo, B. C., who was recently convicted of the murder of his partners, Burns and Hendrickson, while on their way to Alaska, has cheated the gallows by committing suicide. He took strychnine, which, it is said, was furnished by his wife.

Fall River Mills May Close.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, held here this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the new curtailment plan, it was agreed to close one month before Nov. 1. [illegible]

THE CITY BONDS AWARDED

The Produce Exchange Trust Company Gets All of Them.

THE CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT

He Holds that the Bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Was Invalid.

Controller Coler announced late yesterday that he had awarded the new city bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company at its bid of 104.94. "The bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.," said the Controller in a written statement, "I deem to be conditional, and therefore invalid. The difference between the two bids amounts to $11,400."

The Controller has ignored the opinion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly, who held that the bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was not invalidated by the condition attached to it, and that the Controller had a perfect right to award the issue to the two firms.

Mr. Connoly said it was, of course, true that, if the clause in the bid in reference to obtaining the approval of counsel was to be literally construed, the bid was bad, for the reason that it placed the private counsel of the bidder in the position of arbitrator between the city and the bidder. But, he said, this was not the real situation arising upon the making of the bid by the two firms. He had no doubt that under the decisions of the courts the meaning of the bid in question was simply that the bidder would take the bonds if they were valid, which was in no way different to the condition annexed by the law to the sale. He did not think any court would construe the bid in a different way.

Further on in the opinion he said, however, that he did not by any means commend this form of bidding because it formed a bad precedent, as it annexed apparent conditions to a bid that should be absolute. He recommended, in order to prevent any repetition of the difficulty that had arisen that in all future sales of bonds a clause be inserted in the terms reciting that no bid other than an unconditional and absolute one would be received.

The bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was the highest received for the entire issue. It was 105.08.

Controller Coler was again served with papers yesterday in another suit by a taxpayer mandamusing him to award the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. The papers were sent to the Corporation Counsel.

The order served upon the Controller directing him to show cause why he should not award the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company and the other order served on him from the other two firms are returnable in the Special Term of the Supreme Court to-day.

It is thought not unlikely that Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will sue the Controller personally for damages for not awarding them the bonds. The Controller, when asked about the award yesterday, said he did not wish to be quoted beyond what he had said in his brief written statement.

BOY MANGLED BY A DOG.

The Big Newfoundland Killed by a Mounted Policeman.

Edward Agnew, thirteen years old, of 842 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, was terribly lacerated by a large Newfoundland dog yesterday morning, and had it not been for the courage and agility of mounted Policeman Frank A. Nolan of the Morrisania police station he would have been literally chewed to death. Charles E. Breihof, who boards with the parents of young Agnew, is the owner of the dog.

Agnew went swimming at Oak Point and was drying himself when the dog sprang upon him. The animal buried its teeth in the boy's thigh and shook him as if he were a rat. Then the dog began to bite and lacerate the flesh in a frightful manner. The screams of the boy were heard by Nolan, who galloped up to the place, jumped from his horse, and gave the dog a heavy blow over the head with his club. The dog then released the boy and jumped for the throat of the officer. The policeman dodged and dealt the infuriated animal a side blow with his club. Nolan did not wait for the dog to spring again, but rushing at the animal dealt him a powerful blow between the eyes with his club. Then he drew his revolver and put a bullet into the head of the brute. The big dog rolled over dead.

Agnew was taken to the Fordham Hospital and afterward to his home. His injuries are serious.

REACHED DYING SIRE IN TIME.

Lieut. Wilson Wins His Race from Key West to Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 16.—Lieut. Henry B. Wilson, Jr., of the gunboat Bancroft arrived here to-day, after a flying trip from Key West, to find his father, Camden's Public Instruction Commissioner, still alive. Commissioner Wilson suffers from blood poisoning, caused by paring a corn. When his condition became serious, efforts were made to reach the Lieutenant by cable, the Government authorities lending their aid.

The Bancroft was finally reached and ordered to Key West, which she reached on Friday last. Meantime, haste was made in getting a furlough for the Lieutenant, but he was unable to leave his vessel until Sunday. Then he began his race with death, speeding northward as rapidly as railroads could carry him.

Mr. Wilson, though in great agony, remained conscious throughout and repeatedly asked for his son. There was an affectionate, but sad, meeting to-day between father and son. Mr. Wilson says he is now ready to meet death.

CIGARETTE IN A POWDER CASK.

Three Mexican Laborers Killed and Another Hurt by an Explosion.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 16.—Contractor H. J. McCarty of Little Rock, who is building the Chihuahua and Guerro Railroad in Mexico, has arrived here. He says that a Mexican laborer dropped a lighted cigarette into a cask of giant powder last Friday and a fearful explosion followed, killing three Mexicans and breaking the leg of a fourth.

Foreman Hagan, who had charge of the laborers, will be held to answer for the disaster.

Appraisement of Diamonds.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon between Collector Bidwell and Appraiser Wakeman concerning the reappraisement of several packages of diamonds recently imported by Bonner, Grinberg, Rich & Co. The gems were originally appraised at $120,000, and which the consignees contend to be much in excess of their actual value. Appraiser Wakeman, however, thought the value fixed to be correct, and urged against a reappraisement. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer represented the importers. After arguments for two hours, contrary to expectation Collector Bidwell reserved his decision.

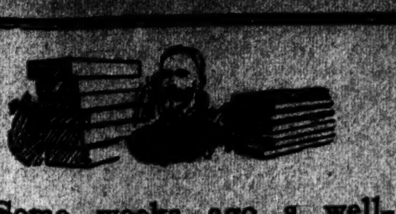
A Conference of Appraisers.

The following delegates will be present at the conference of local Appraisers to be held in this city next Tuesday: Wilbur F. Wakeman, New York; Linn Hartranft, Philadelphia; Charles F. Alba, New Orleans; J. H. Walkenhorst, St. Louis; George H. Kolker, Cincinnati; Louis D. Volts, Buffalo; H. H. Thomas, Chicago; Albert B. Stearns, Boston; John T. Dare, San Francisco; R. J. Hendricks, Portland, Ore.; James H. Stone, Detroit, and James H. Butler and Henry R. Torbert, Baltimore. The purpose of the conference is to discuss plans for securing uniformity in the methods of appraisement at the various custom houses.

New Dormitory for Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 16.—A New York building firm has received from Princeton University a contract for the erection of a large brownstone dormitory, which will be known as Little Hall. It will be near the Pennsylvania Railroad station, and ground for it will be broken in a few days.

Leaving a cold to "get well of itself" is a [illegible]



Some weeks ago a well-known naval officer bought of us a combination that he writes has proved "not only heat proof, but bomb proof as well."

Here's the combination:

Underwear of linen-mesh, a suit of grey flannel, with a change of white duck trousers.

Who cares to follow the leader?

With the exception of uniforms, everything man wears is here—even for the little man of 3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRUST ONCE CREATED IS IRREVOCABLE.—Ellen C. Maxwell, on May 14, 1881, opened an account in the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and signed the statement required of depositors in this manner: "Ellen C. Maxwell, in trust for George T. Maxwell." At different times she drew amounts and made deposits. Her husband died on Jan. 9, 1893. On the 9th of February following Mrs. Maxwell drew from the account $57.76. In April of that year she died. Administrators were appointed on the estates of both the Maxwells, and on the 14th of June, 1895, the administrator of the husband presented the passbook to the savings bank and it paid over the amount standing to the credit of the account. In a suit by Thomas J. Bishop, as administrator of Ellen C. Maxwell, against the Seamen's Bank for Savings, judgment for the defendant overruling plaintiff's contention that the fact that Mr. Maxwell died before his wife caused a lapsing of the trust, and that the absence of any evidence that the beneficiary ever claimed any interest in the deposit during life, and the further fact that the passbook was found among the assets of the wife after her death, gave the representative of the latter the right at least, as against the bank, to the payment of the money, has been upheld by the First Appellate Division. "In our view," says the Court, by Justice O'Brien, "the trust did not lapse by the death of the husband before his wife for the reason that, if the presumption holds good, as it does in the absence of evidence rebutting it, that a trust was created, the authorities are uniform in holding that when once created it is irrevocable. There is no force, therefore, in the argument, based upon the lapsing of the trust, of the reverting of the fund to the donor or creator of the trust. Our conclusion is that the plaintiff never having made any demand upon the bank and the latter having paid over the money on presentation of the passbook to the representatives of the deceased beneficiary, it is protected in such payment, and the dismissal of the complaint, for that reason, was right."

A CONTINGENT GIFT.—John W. Moore, by his will, gave to his wife the rents, income, and profits of his real and personal estate during her life, and, if they should prove insufficient for her support, so much of the corpus of the estate as should be necessary for that purpose. In case of the death of his wife, he directed his executors "to pay what shall remain of my said personal and real estate or the proceeds thereof to my son, Sylvester P. Moore, for him to have and hold the same forever." If the son died before the wife, without lawful issue, the testator provided that "what shall remain of my said estate after the death of my said wife shall be divided equally among my brothers and sisters." Should the son survive the widow, the will provided that he should make certain payments to an infant daughter of a deceased son of the testator. The son, Sylvester, died in June, 1881, leaving a widow and a child, his only heir at law and next of kin, and the testator's widow died in October, 1897. In a proceeding entitled "Matter of Traver" for the construction of the will the Second Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed decree of the Surrogate of Dutchess County, holding, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, that the gift to the son Sylvester was contingent on his surviving the testator's widow. This construction was held to be favored by the provision in favor of the infant grandchild of the testator, who, if the gift to Sylvester were not to be contingent, would receive nothing, although, should Sylvester survive the widow, such grandchild would be entitled to the sum given to her in that contingency, it not being intelligible why the death of the son during the lifetime of the widow should give this grandchild any less claim on her grandfather's bounty than she would have if the son had survived the widow.

***

SERVANT MUST ATTEND TO DETAILS OF WORK.—On the trial of John M. Golden's suit against Anthony F. Sieghardt, to recover for injuries which he received while working as a laborer for the defendant in a trench in St. Nicholas Avenue, it was shown that it was the custom to shore up the bank of trenches with planks driven down inside of stringers, held in place by braces. A judgment on a verdict for the plaintiff has been reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey. The evidence in the case showed that the shoring had been kept up to a certain point, when it was neglected, and the accident, to the plaintiff happened. "There is no doubt," says Justice Rumsey, "that if the shoring or sheet piling had been continued the earth would not have fallen. In this state of facts the Court was asked to charge that the shoring or sheet piling of the trench was a detail of the work, and if the jury find that the accident was due to the failure on the part of a foreman or Roberts (who was a fellow laborer) to shore or sheet pile the trench, the plaintiff cannot recover. This the Court declined to charge and in this refusal we think there was serious error. The rule is well settled that it is the duty of the servant to attend to all details of the work which accompany its performance, and if an accident happens because of his failure to attend to that part of the work the employer is not responsible if he has used reasonable care to furnish the necessary materials to enable the laborer to do the work properly."

FRAUDS IN WAR BOND BIDDING.

Mr. O'Connell Finds Evidences of Purchases for Brokers.

Maurice D. O'Connell, the special solicitor of the Treasury, who has been investigating frauds practiced in the sale of the new war bonds, said yesterday that he had learned of some startling facts, but was at present unable to make public specific cases of wrongdoing. He said that the reports that the fraudulent subscriptions for the benefit of brokers aggregated several millions were ridiculous. Persons whose names appear upon questionable bonds have been invited by Mr. O'Connell to meet him in Room 45 of the Post Office Building. The response has not been large, and unless it becomes more general within a reasonable time some subscriptions will be thrown out. All subscriptions in the names of persons who cannot show that they made the bids in good faith and for their own benefit will also be rejected.

Notice was sent yesterday to many bankers and brokers in the banking district warning them of the frauds.

To Remove the Wreck of the Alvena.

The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company's wrecking derrick Monarch, in tow of the tug Wallace B. Flint, was taken yesterday morning to the wrecked Atlas Line steamer Alvena, which was sunk in collision with the steamer British Queen on Jan. 19, 1897. The work of removing the obstruction, which was dropped many months ago, will be resumed at once. It is proposed to blow the wreck into small sections, which will then be raised by the derrick.

Aid Wanted for a Poor Widow.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, appeals for $100 to pay rent for one year for a German widow with three children to support. She has succeeded, with help from various charitable societies, in keeping her family together during the last four years, and next year her eldest daughter will be old enough to work. Her own health is now [illegible]

FLINT'S FINE FURNITU

GUEST OF THE METROPOLIS should embrace the chance to wander through our ware-rooms which are filled with every conceivable design, not only in furniture, but rugs, carpets, wall papers, draperies, etc.

Early English examples.
Correct colonial conceptions.
Reminiscences of the Renaissance.
The choicest of Chippendales.
Selections from French Salons.
Masterpieces in modern art.

All at factory prices, as you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23rd ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY. LAST WEEK.
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Next week The Bostonians. THE SERENADE.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Twice Daily, at 2:30 and 8:30.
Sunday Evening at 8:30.
"The most remarkable and interesting spectacle ever produced in our town."—Press.
IMRE KIRALFY'S GREAT NAVAL SHOW,
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.
Popular Prices. Children half price all matinées.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DENMAN THOMPSON, PRICES: 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
And His New England Drama,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

DALY'S Opening Night, Thursday, Aug. 25. THE RUNAWAY GIRL. Last and best London Success. Box office opens Monday next. Orders may be sent in advance by mail, Telegram, or Telephone.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.
POPS POPS

MATINEE NEXT SAT. POSITIVELY!
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Jacques Kruger & Clare Palma, Laura Burt, Williams & Walker. Biograph. Cool Air.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN Adm. 50c.
Cole & Johnson—Cake Walk & Big Vaudeville Bill.
In case of Rain performance in Music Hall.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M.
Cincinnati vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Races Every Day This Week at 2:30.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 12:20, 1, 1:20, 1:30, 2:20 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 12:25, 1, 1:27, 1:30 P. M. Also via Brooklyn "L." R. R.

THE PAVING OF SIXTH AVENUE.

Merchants Request that Asphalt Be Substituted for Granite.

The following petition has been sent to James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways:

> We, the undersigned, residents and taxpayers of the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, respectfully petition you to pave the Sixth Avenue of said borough, between Thirteenth and Twenty-third Streets, with asphalt paving for the following reasons:
>
> 1. The territory embraced within the limits designated above, comprising what is popularly known as the Sixth Avenue shopping district, is one of the most important in the City of New York, being used daily by thousands of our citizens, and also by thousands of visitors, most of whom are women. This district has a National reputation, and the undersigned have invested millions of dollars there in the establishment of retail businesses, the names of which have become household words throughout the country. It is eminently fitting that this famous thoroughfare should be as attractive as possible, so that it may not suffer in comparison with similar localities in other leading cities.
>
> 2. Asphalt paving would insure greater quiet and make it possible to keep the thoroughfare in a perfect condition of cleanliness.
>
> 3. Experience with asphalt paving on this avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, has completely demonstrated its practicability and its advantages over granite paving.
>
> 4. Asphalt paving is as cheap as granite paving, and especially suited to a thoroughfare to which women and children have daily recourse, and on which private carriages are constantly in use.
>
> 5. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is now introducing the underground electric system on this avenue, and the street is torn up. This is, therefore, the best time for undertaking the work petitioned for. Any interruption to the traffic on this thoroughfare, after the present pavement has been relaid, will involve a serious loss to the undersigned, and you are therefore respectfully urged to take such steps as will make it possible to lay an asphalt pavement as soon as the work of the railway company shall have sufficiently progressed to permit thereof.
>
> Trusting that the arguments presented to you will induce you to consider favorably this petition, we remain,

William Jackson,	B. Altman & Co.,
King Brothers,	Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,
Sheppard Knapp & Co.,	Adams & Co.,
Keiner Brothers,	H. O'Neill & Co.,
Ehrich Brothers,	Alfred J. Cammeyer,
Baumann Brothers,	Siegel-Cooper Company,
Joshua Gregg & Co.,	
R. H. Macy & Co.,	

Merchants Tell of Prosperity.

The number of merchants registering at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, keeps right up to the average of last year. These merchants, like those of last week, come from all parts of the country, and all of them are in an optimistic frame of mind. Some of them tell glowing tales of the conditions existing in their respective localities, especially in the agricultural districts; and all of them predict a larger business this Fall and Winter than they have had for a great many years, in some cases greater than any in their experience. Among the callers yesterday was Sylvester Rapier of New Haven, Ky. He said that Kentucky's condition was excellent.

The Merchants' Association's Work.

The last date on which reduced rate tickets were sold by the Merchants' Association for the present series of excursions was Aug. 10. But buyers from remote cities are still coming in and registering at the rooms of the association. The merchants who registered yesterday came from Ohio, Alabama, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, Iowa, Illinois, [illegible]